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NUMBER 7.

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BARBARA FRIEDCHIE.

FROM THE DUTCH.

Droo der shdreeds of Frederigtown,
Mit der rade hot sun a sdringin down,
Bast der saloons all filled mid bier,
Der rebel fellers valked on der ear.

All day droo Frederigtown so fassed
Horse und food der soldiers passed;
Und der repel flag shone out so brighd,
As if, py jinks, it had got a righd.

Vare vas der union flag? Der sun
Looked down on not a pluddy von.
Up jumped dot old Miss Friedchie den,
Bend out py her nine sehgore years and ten.

She grabbed up der flag dot der men hauled
down
Und fasdened it righd on her nighd gown,
Den she sad in her vindow, so all could see
Dot der vos von yed dot leafed dot flag so
free.

Up der shdreed comes Shdonevall Jack,
A riding on his horse's back;
Under his prows he squinched his eyes—
Dot old flag caused him grand surbrise.

"Hald!" Each fe'ler shd:od him shdill;
"Vire!" vas echoed vrom hill to bill;
"Id bushd der shdrings of dot nighd gown,
But dot old Barbara she vas aroundt."

She fasdaned it once again so gwick;
Den off der vindow her arms did shdick;
"Bushd, if you must, dis poor old head,
But leafe alone dot flag," she said.

A look of shameness soon came o'er
Der face of Jack, und der deers did bour;
"Who bulls a hair of dat bald hed
Dies mighty gwick; go ahet," he said.

All dot day and all dot nighd,
Dill efery repel had bassed from sighd,
Und leafed pehind dot Frederigtown,
Dot old flag vas shdicked on dot nighd gown.

Dat Barbara Friedchie's work is done;
She don'd can efer haf more fun.
Bully for her, choost drop a dear
For dot old woman midout some fear.

A BATTLE PICTURE.

THRILLING DESCRIPTION OF THE GREAT FIGHT AT GETTYSBURG, PA.

Swinton, in his work published in 1866, entitled the "Army of the Potomac," although intending, doubtless, to render full justice to every one who made a part of that gallant army, fails to name many officers in high rank and renowned for daring deeds, who either fell on their country's altar or yet live, wearing the proud wreath accorded them by the hands of those who knew where to place it.

My attention at this time will be given more particularly to the battle of Gettysburg, in which I took an humble part; and although I may fall short of the forcible and graphic style in which Mr. Swinton's pen has done its work, yet I shall at least recall to the memory of many persons still living some of the exciting scenes of that terrible and decisive conflict.

As early as the morning of the 2d day of July both armies, with perhaps a corps on the Union side and a division on the Southern side, had arrived at Gettysburg, and there is little doubt as to the feeling of confidence entertained among the Confederates as to the result of the contest. They expected a signal victory, and from that forward to hold everything in their own hands.

It is well known to any one at all familiar with the history of that battle that Gen. Sickles was ordered to place his command on the left of General Hancock, on the same general line, which would draw it along the prolongation of Cemetery Bridge, toward the Round Top. The ground in front of this position being considerably depressed, General Sickles took the responsibility of advancing his line several hundred yards, in order to occupy the high ground between the one he was ordered to take and the Emmittsburg road.

This movement of his no doubt had much to do with subsequent results. Longstreet, under the cover of a powerful artillery fire, commenced the attack—an attack the most fearful and impetuous that I ever witnessed. The weight of this movement fell chiefly upon that portion of Sickles' corps which stretched back from the Peach Orchard to Round Top—that is, upon the brigades of De Trobriand and Ward.

The brigade of General De Trobriand, to which I was attached as Adjutant General, was at that time made up of the Third and Fifth Michigan, the Tenth Pennsylvania, the Fortieth New York, and the Seventeenth Maine. That of General Ward was composed of the One Hundred and Twenty-fourth New York, and some other regiments that I cannot exactly recall. At the opening of the attack, General De Trobriand, surrounded by his staff, and with his brigade in reserve, was awaiting his orders with as much patience as is usual with a brave French soldier, full of enthusiasm, with his enemy in sight. He sat upon his horse—the faithful Chasseur—and fixed his eyes upon the coming foe with a commanding and most imperturbable air. While thus awaiting for orders to advance, an aide from Gen. Birney rode up and ordered a forward movement and directed that the largest regiment of the brigade be sent double quick to prolong the line on the left, so as to fill the intervening gap at the foot of Round Top, for the occupation of which both forces were now engaged in a deadly struggle. General De Trobriand designated the Fortieth New York for this duty, and ordered me to conduct it to its assigned position, and if necessary to remain there with it. We proceeded. The air was filled with smoke and the interchanging fires of artillery and musketry. The shouts of both armies were almost deafening, but I succeeded in placing the regiment where it was ordered, and decided to remain with it.

The enemy had us at a disadvantage. They were on higher ground, and were pouring a terrific fire into our front, and nothing but the fact that "Greek had met Greek" saved us from a ruinous and overwhelming disaster. I trust in God I may never again be called to look upon such scenes as I there beheld, and that the future of our country may never be again clouded by fratricidal war—the most horrible of all wars.

Colonel Thomas W. Egan, the commander of the regiment, one of the bravest men I ever knew, was charging with his command, when a ball from the enemy pierced the heart of his brave little mare, who sunk under him and gave up her life for her country as devotedly as the best soldier slain in the engagement. Brave as her rider was, and aroused by the danger around him, he had yet time, as he afterwards told me, to drop a tear on the expiring animal that had borne him so many hundred miles and through so many perils; but that now, flecked with foam and with glazing eye, could only look dimly upon him for the last time and sink into death.

Major Warner of the same regiment was borne past me for dead, but was only terribly wounded, and afterwards recovered. His horse came dashing by a few moments afterwards, and my own having been disabled by wounds, and rendered unfit for use, I caught and mounted him. The poor brute that I was riding had two minnie balls buried in him, one in the shoulder and the other in the hip, and was so frantic with pain that he had well nigh broken my neck in his violent fall. My sword was pitched a dozen yards from me, and was picked up by one of my men and returned to me that night.

Colonel A. V. H. Ellis, of the 124th New York, one of the most chivalrous spirits that ever breathed, had received his mortal wound. He was riding at the head of his regiment, waving his sword in the air and shouting to his men—(his orange blossoms as he called them—the regiment having been raised in Orange county, New York,) when a bullet struck him in the forehead. He was borne to the rear, his face covered with blood, and the froth spitting from his mouth, and died in a few moments. Major Cromwell, also of that regiment, was killed almost at the same instant by a shot in the breast. He died without a groan or struggle, and in death looked as calm and placid as a sleeping infant.

The adjutant of the regiment was killed by a shot through the heart as the regiment was moving on the field. He had fought bravely for hours, and it seemed hard that one so young and hopeful schuld be thus stricken down by a chance shot, after having faced the thickest of the fight unharmed. But such is the fate of war, and there are, perhaps, thousands of similar instances, known only to the few who happened to be present at the occurrence. I learned afterward that this noble young soldier was engaged to be married to a young lady of his native State, but, instead of the blessing of a happy wedlock, baptised in his own blood, he sleeps the last, long sleep, with the deadly bullet in his bosom, not heeding now, save from the spirit land, the sighs and tears of her who watched so eagerly for his name among the list of the brave, and whose heart sickened when she saw it among the killed.

It happened by the merest accident that I was within a few feet of Gen. Sickles when he received the wound by which he lost his leg. When our command fell back after being relieved by General Sykes, I hastened to find Gen. De Trobriand, and seeing a knot of officers near the brick house into which General Sickles was so soon to be taken, I rode up to see if he (De Trobriand was among them. The knot of officers proved to be General Sickles and staff. I saluted him and was just asking for Gen. De Trobriand, when a terrific explosion seemed to shake the very earth. This was instantly followed by another equally stunning, and the horses all began to jump. I instantly noticed that Gen. Sickles' pants and drawers at the knee were torn clear off to the leg, which was swinging loose. The jumping of the horse was fortunate for him, as he turned just in time for him to alight on the upper side of the slope of the hill. As he attempted to dismount he seemed to lose strength, and half fell to the ground. He was very pale, and evidently in most fearful pain, as he exclaimed: "Quick! quick! get something to tie it up before I bleed to death." These were his exact words, and I shall never forget the scene as long as I live, for we all loved General Sickles, who commanded our corps. He was carried from the field to the house I have mentioned, coolly smoking a cigar, quietly remarking to a Catholic priest, a chaplain to one of the regiments in his command, whose name I regret that I do not remember, but who was fearlessly administering to the dying and wounded, in spite of the balls which whistled about him, "Man proposes and God disposes." His leg was amputated within less than half an hour after he received the wound.

I soon found Gen. De Trobriand, and told him about the accident to Gen. Sickles, and reported to him what the 40th New York had done, and mentioned the names of the officers that had been killed and wounded as far as I knew them. When he noticed my face all blackened with dirt and smoke, and that I was riding another horse, he remarked, "Why, Captain, where is your horse?" "Poor fellow, I reckon he is dead, General," said I, "and this is one that Warner was riding when he was shot down." When I came to dismount I found the poor horse also bloody to the foot from a wound in the hip, and the front of the McClellan saddle strapped on him entirely shot away.

The part taken in this action by our division was brief and determined. It fought until the last cartridge was gone, and then fell back slowly and stubbornly until relieved.

That evening, after lying down among the dead and dying to obtain a little much-needed rest, the cries of the sufferers rendered it impossible for me to sleep. I went to the assistance of many of the poor fellows, on both sides, who were calling for water. I was accompanied by Lieutenant Houghton, of the staff, and, supplied with six or eight canteens, we ventured on our errand of mercy. Many called to us whom we dared not visit, from the imminent risk of being shot, as the firing of the pickets was incessant; but we had the satisfaction of moistening the lips of scores of dying men, who, doubtless, passed to their long account with unspoken but heartfelt prayers in our behalf.

We rode down next morning and brought off of the field a great many wounded of both armies. One officer, a Major, had been shot through both thighs, just above the knees, and was utterly helpless. He had, however, the same proud look of defiance that doubtless characterized him when in full strength, and as he was placed upon the stretcher, exclaimed, with an air of *hauteur* remarkable to observe, "I am much obliged to you, Colonel," and was borne in silence to the hospital. Another officer, Lieutenant Perkins, of an Alabama regiment, was also carried off the field by us. He had been shot in the foot, and also lost a thumb. He was a polite and gentlemanly young fellow, evidently unused to hardship. He told us that his mother had begged him to go into the army as a duty to his country. I saw in spite of his injuries he was glad that he had. I never met either of these officers afterward.

One of the most singular sights I ever witnessed was on the morning of the 4th of July, after all the fighting was ended. Under a locust bush, in a yard near the battle-ground, was lying, flat on his back, a dead soldier, with all his accoutrements on, and dead comrades scattered thickly around him. His eyes were widely open, and strange to say, instead of having the usual glazed and ghastly appearance, were as bright and clear as they could possibly have been in life. As I knelt down beside him to observe carefully this strange phenomenon, I could see as distinctly as in the eyes of a living person the reflection of the leaves and sprigs of the bush that waived above his rigid and motionless corpse. I called the attention of many of my brother officers, and several of them came to look at him.

MAJ. BEN. M. PIATT, U. S. A.

—*Covington Christian Lounger.*

THERE was once a German nobleman who led a foolish and dissipated life, neglecting his people, his family and his affairs, drinking and gambling. He had a dream one night which vividly impressed him. He saw a figure looking at him with a serious face and pointing to a dial when the hands marked the hour of IV. The figure looked at him sadly and said these words, "After four!" What could it mean? It must mean that he would die in four days. So he set his house in order, sent for the priest, confessed his sins and received absolution. He also sent for his family and begged their forgiveness for past offenses. After arranging his affairs with his man of business he waited for death. The four days passed on and he did not die. He then concluded the vision meant four weeks, but at the expiration f that time he was still alive. It is plain now, he said, the vision meant four years, and in the next four years he gave his whole life and fortune for the improvement of his people, his neighbors, and the poor, taking an honorable part in public affairs. At the end of four years he was elected Henry IVth, Emperor of Germany.

LIMIT YOUR WANTS.—From the nature of things, the income of most of the inhabitants of the earth must be limited within very narrow bounds. The product of labor throughout the world, if equally divided, would not make the share of each individual large. It is impossible that every one should be what is called rich. But it is by no means impossible to be independent. And what is the way to compass this "glorious privilege"? The method is very simple. It consists in one rule. Limit your wants; make them few and inexpensive. To do this would interfere but little with your real enjoyment. It is mostly a matter of habit. You require more, or you are satisfied with less—just as you have accustomed yourself to one or the other. Limit your wants, estimate their cost and never exceed it, taking pains to keep it always inside of your income. Thus you will secure your lasting independence. Young men, think of this. A great deal of the happiness of your lives depends upon it. After having made your money, spend it as you choose, honestly; but be sure you make it first.

TRUST.

Searching for strawberries ready to eat,
Finding them fragrant and large and sweet,
What do you think I found at my feet,
Deep in the green hill side?
Four brown sparrows, the cunning things,
Feathered on back and breast and wings,
Proud with the dignity plumage brings,
Opening their four mouths wide.

Stooping low to observe my prize,
Watching their motions with eager eyes,
Dropping my berries with glad surprise,
A plaintive sound I heard;
And looking up at the mournful call,
I spied on a branch near the old stone wall,
The poor little mother bird.

With grief and terror her heart was wrung,
And while to the slender bough she clung,
She felt that the lives of her birdlings hung
On a still more slender thread.
"Ah, birdie," I said, "if you only knew
That my heart was tender and warm and
true!"
But the thought that I loved her birdlings
too
Never entered her small brown head.

And so through this world of ours we go,
Bearing our burdens of needless woe,
Many a heart beating heavy and slow
Under its load of care;
But oh! if we only, only knew
That God was tender and warm and true,
And that He loved us through and through,
Our hearts would be lighter than air.

AN OLD MAID'S OPINION.—If it doesn't make me laugh, and I can't help it, to hear married women pity old maids, never thinking for one moment how an old maid might pity the married women.

Oh, no.

Poor soul, she hasn't any husband.

Poor dear, she hasn't any children.

It's so very, very sad.

Of course it is, poetically speaking; but don't you ever pity a woman for not marrying until you are quite sure what sort of a man she hasn't married.

I've known a broken engagement or two that really were subjects of congratulation.

There isn't any other time when a woman feels so like feeling of her shoulder blades to see whether the wings have sprouted, as when she has slipped the wrong man's ring off her finger, and feels that she will never bear the brunt of his hateful temper, or put up with his neglect, or grow old before her time because of his unfaithfulness—when she stands free again and ready for the right man to come along.

I suppose a woman never feels quite certain that the right man won't come in all her life.

However, we're talking of old maids, and the people who pity them.

It is all very well to get poetical over married life, and set single women down as miserable creatures; but, like most theories, the thing "won't wash."

If you get an adoring husband, ready to cherish and protect you while life lasts, you're certainly a happy woman; but how many do? One out of fifty, perhaps.

It's a lottery with few lucky numbers, and even an old maid doesn't bitterly envy a woman with a mean, or a quarrelsome, or a neglectful husband—a woman who is left alone with all her cares, a woman who is a slave, not a wife—nor even always all that falls to the lot of the best loved wife on earth.

There is peace and rest in life when one is one's own mistress, at all events; and when I hear worn-out, worried matrons pitying single women, I often feel like laughing it is so funny.

DAUGHTERS.—An intelligent writer says: "It is not possible to overestimate the advantage which would result from men in trades and professions allowing their daughters some participation in the work of their daily lives. What girls want is a larger observation of the world, and a deeper knowledge of human nature. There are few of our merchants and manufacturers, and professional men, who could not largely avail themselves of the services of their educated and competent daughters, and if such services were more generally available, it is not too much to say that a wider and more fertile social life would arise for mankind. Men's occupation would in no sense be prejudiced, whilst women would at once find that outlet for their faculties for which many of them have so long been striving. A certain responsibility would increase their self reliance. A capacity for earning would remove their sense of dependence; a definite occupation would bring both health and cheerfulness, and the larger experience of life would give force and completeness to their mental character."

HOW DID IT GET THERE?—The Frankfort (Ky.) *Yeoman* says: Mr. S. South, Jr., one of the officers of the State prison, furnishes us with the following remarkable item: The other day, while one of the stewards of the prison was carving a shoulder of bacon for the convicts, who were then at dinner, he found imbedded in the shoulder next to the bone near the joint, a toy metal tea cup, evidently one of a set that formerly belonged to some little girl. Now, the question is, how did that toy metal tea cup get into the center of that joint of meat? Did it get there by the hog swallowing it? Or was a hole cut in the hog while still alive, the cup placed in there, the wound sewed up, and the cup left to work its way to the bone?

THE New York papers tell about a "drawback on sugar." Pshaw! that's nothing. There has been a fearful pull-back on 'lasses all summer.

No Dogs Allowed on the Cars.

It happened the other day on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. The train had just left Easton and the conductor was making his first round, when he observed a small white dog with a bushy tail and bright black eyes sitting cosily on the seat beside a young lady so handsome that it made his heart roll over like a lopsided pumpkin. But duty was duty, and he remarked in his most deprecatory manner:

"I'm very sorry, madam, but it's against the rules to have a dog in the passenger cars."

"Oh! my, is that so?" and she turned up two lovely brown eyes at him beseechingly. "What in the world will I do? I can't throw him away. He's a Christmas present from my aunt."

"By no means, Miss. We'll put him in a baggage car, and he'll be just as happy as a robin in the Spring."

"What! put my nice white dog in a nasty, stuffy, dusty baggage car?"

"I'm awfully sorry, Miss, I do assure you, but the rules of this Company are as inflexible as the laws of the Medes and them other fellows, you know. He shall have my overcoat to lie on, and the brakeman shall give him grub and water every time he opens his mouth."

"I just think it's awful mean, so I do; and I know somebody will steal it, so they will," and she showed a half notion to cry that nearly broke the conductor's heart; but he was firm, and sang out to the brakeman, who was playing a solo on the stove:

"Here Andy, take this dog over into the baggage car, and tell 'em to take just the best kind of care of him."

The young lady pouted, but the brakeman reached over and picked the canine up as tenderly as though it was a two-weeks-old baby, but as he did so a strange expression came over his face, like a wave of cramp colic, and he said hastily to the conductor:

"Here, you just hold him a minute till I put this poker away," and he trotted out at the car door and held on to the brake-wheel, shaking like a man with the ague.

The conductor no sooner had his hands on the dog than he looked around for a hole to fall through.

"Wh-wh-why, this is a worsted dog."

"Yes, sir," said the little miss, demurely, "didn't you know that?"

"No, I'm most awful sorry to say I didn't know that," and he laid the Christmas dog down in the owner's lap, and walked out on the platform, where he stood half an hour in the cold trying to think of a hymn tune to suit the worst sold man on the Lehigh Valley road.—*Boston Transcript.*

"SADIE, SHE'S THE BOSS."—The Jackson (Tenn.) *Sun* relates the following Sunday-school incident:

In a Sunday-school in this city recently a friend of the cause from Bladensburg was introduced, who, after losing his way several times in the exordium of his few remarks, rose on his toes, closed his eyes and proceeded to address the children as follows: "Once upon a time, my little lambs, there were two little girls, one named Sadie and one named Mollie, and Mollie was a very good little girl who used to save up all her pennies for the Sunday-school, and learned plenty of verses, and never mussed her dress, and was such a comfort to her mother as you can't think. And Sadie was a careless little girl; she never wept for the heathen, and she yawned in church and usedn't to care where she was going to when she died. Dear children, you ought always to remember that. So one day their great uncle Peter, after whom they were both named, came to see them, and gave them each a new fifty cent shinplaster. So Mollie took her fifty cents to the Sunday-school and put it in the box to buy tracts for the little heathen children that couldn't read. And so it happened that the wicked heathen chief caught and killed a missionary and was about to roast him, and when the heathen chief went to light the fire in the cooking stove, he took one of these very tracts to do it with, and read the contents, and he and all the tribe were converted. So you see how much good you can sometimes do with a very little money. But Sadie went out by herself, and took her fifty cents and bought with it—what do you think she brought with it? Well, I will tell you. She bought some oranges and some figs, and some molasses candy with some great big split almonds in it (here an unregenerated fat boy in Miss Warren's class hugged himself in rapture and passed his tongue around his ears) and a doll whose eyes would open and shut, and a transparent slate, and a picture book, and a prize package; and she went home and locked herself up in a parlor, and ate them all up. Now, dear children, which of these two little girls do you think spent their money best?" The dear children, with a voice as the sounding of many waters, lustily shouted: "Sadie! She's the boss!"

PERHAPS children are the silver cords that bind us to heaven, and yet a man doesn't think of that who, after listening until three a. m. to the music of his infant, just glances wearily at the clock and remarks to his wife: "My dear, I think I'll go out into the wood shed and try to get a little sleep."

TRIUMPHANT MIDAS.—"Midas, I want to 'sposen a case to you, an' I want you to gim the gospel truth on your 'pinion 'bout de matter."

That's the manner in which one of Washington's duskey damsels put it to her adorer last evening.

"Now, Midas, you knows you'se tole me more times 'an you'se got fingers an' toes, as you lubbed me harder 'an a marble top wash stand, an' 'at Ise sweeter to you 'an buck-wheat cakes and 'lasses foreber.—Midas, dis am only 'sposen case, but I wants you to 'sposen jus' as if'n 'twas a shonuff one.

"'Sposen me an' you was goin' on a 'scursion down de ribber."

"Yas," broke in Midas, "down to Mount Wernon."

"Anwha's 'tall, down de ribber. Midas, kin you swim?"

"No, Luce, I'se sorry to 'form you dat de only dreckshon what I kin circumstanshiate fru de water am de bottom."

"Well den as I was 'latin. 'Sposen we was on de boat, gliding lubbingly an' harmunly down de bussum ob de ribber's stream, de moon was lookin' shiningly down 'pon de smokestack, and you was sotten' rite up to me jas (slide up here closer, an' lem me show you how), dat's de way."

"Yah! yah! but wouldn't dat be scrumptuous," interrupted Midas.

"'Sposen," continued Lucy, "you had jost put your arm roun' my wai' (dat's it), dey wasn't nobody 'bout, you was a squeezen me up, an' was jest gwine to gimme de loubinest kind ob a kiss, an'—an'—an' de biler would bust!"

"Oh, de debbil!" said the disappointed Midas.

"Now, Midas, I is a 'sposen dis case, an' I wants you to mind de words what I am a speakin'. 'Sposen when that biler busted we bof went up in de air, come down in de ribber, an' when we arriv in de watter we found de only thing lef ob dat boat was one piece of board dat wasn't big enuff to hole us bof, but we bof grab at it; now Medas, wud you let go dat board, or wud you put me off an' took it all y'self? Dat's de question what I'm 'sposen."

"Luce, kin you swim?" he asked after hesitating a few moments.

"No, Midas, ob course not. You know I can't swim."

"Well, den, Luce, my conshenshus 'pinion ob de whole matter am dat we wont go on no 'scursions."—*Washington Chronicle.*

MORMON COURTSHIP.—On Saturday a Mormon by the name of Fulmer, who had been chosen among the faithful to go on a mission to Arizona, called upon Brigham Young.

"Married?" queried the Prophet.

"Not any," said Fulmer, o'er whose brow forty odd years had left their imprint.

"Must marry, Brother Fulmer, before you go to Arizona to build up the Kingdom."

"Don't know anybody who will have me," was the reply.

"I'll find some one. Do you know Brother Brown in the Seventeenth Ward? Well, he has several daughters; you go to Brother Brown's and tell him I want you to marry one of his daughters."

Fulmer left and obeyed counsel to the letter. Knocking at the door, he was admitted by Brother Brown, who, upon learning what was wanted, called in his several daughters to be selected from, Fulmer taking his choice. Brown told the girl to get ready in fifteen minutes. "I'll do as you say, dad," was her meek reply, as she walked out.

"That's the way I raise my daughters; if they disobey, there's war in camp."

The wedding festivities take place to-night.—*Salt Lake Tribune.*

SHE WANTED TO.—A pedestrian passing along Fifth street, Detroit, says the *Free Press*, glanced down the alley and saw a female kicking and pounding on a barn door. He stepped down and inquired, "Do you want to get into the barn, madam?" "Do I!" she exclaimed, as she pointed to a bad rake on her nose; "do I look like a woman who'd let any man hammer her nose with the stove handle and not try to kill him?" At this moment the voice of a man was heard in the barn, entreating her to overlook the offence just that one time, but as the pedestrian turned away she had her mouth at the knot-hole and was saying, "I'll give you just one second to open this door!"

THE FEELING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.—Some negro in a crowd asked Si yesterday what the Legislature was doing.

"Dey's pikin' 'long dar wit de new constetushunville bill and de prezemptin' ob corn and cotton from de payment of taxation," replied Si.

"Well I'm against de new constetusherium—I is!" said one dapper darkey.

"What you kno' bout it anyhow, nigger?" asked Si.

The dapper fellow had no justification to make.

"Dat's de way wid you ignorum niggers—allus 'posing of someting dat yer don't unnerstan'! How is your fokes out in de districk?" turning to a country teamster.

"I golly, de niggers out dare is gwine fur any thing dat's got corn in it, whedder its a crib ur a box-kyar—and dey'll git de corn if its dar!" replied the enthusiastic rural negro.

Si swore and stopped the conversation.—*Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.*

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

EBENSBURG, PA.,

Friday Morning, - - March 3, 1876.

JAMES K. KERR, a prominent member of the Pittsburgh bar, died in that city, on Friday last, after a protracted illness, aged 52 years. He was a native of Crawford county, in this State, and a brother of Hon. Michael C. Kerr, Speaker of the national House of Representatives.

* * *

At all events, the number of public rogues being exposed and punished just now is unprecedented. The examples of Tilden and Bristow seem to be infectious. The plundered people can afford to say with Macbeth:

"Lay on, Macduff,
And damn'd be he that cries, 'Hold, enough.'"

The above is taken from one of the leading daily papers of the State. The quotation is as familiar as household words, but the second line, as put by the editor, is a foul libel on the English of Shakspeare.

* * *

THE select committee appointed by the House of Representatives at Harrisburg at its last session, to investigate the management of the State treasury, submitted its final report to that body last week. The report contains little, if anything, in addition to the substance of the two previous reports made by the same committee, and as they were both published in our paper, we will forego encumbering our columns with the last one.

* * *

IN view of the advanced age and long service of Hon. Wilson M'Candless, Judge of the District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, a bill has been passed in the lower house of Congress permitting him to retire from the bench on full pay. An existing act of Congress allows any Judge of a United States Court to retire at the age of seventy years, and afterward draw his full salary. Judge M'Candless has not yet quite reached that age, and the proposed act is intended to anticipate that event. He was appointed to his present position by President Buchanan. The names of several persons have already been named to fill the vacancy which will thus be created, viz: W. W. Ketcham, member of Congress from Luzerne county; G. W. Scofield, ex-member of Congress from Warren county; John J. M'Calmont, from Venango county, and last and least Harry White, of Indiana. As appointments go under the present administration, White's chances are the best. A President who could insult the American people by nominating George H. Williams to the Senate as Chief Justice of the United States, and then be compelled to withdraw it, would find no difficulty in selecting Harry White as the successor of Judge M'Candless.

* * *

THE jury in the Babcock indictments, recently tried at St. Louis, returned a verdict of not guilty. While it is true that no man, whatever his position in life may be, ought ever to be convicted of a criminal offence unless upon clear and undoubted testimony, the escape of Babcock, while it is a legal acquittal at the hands of a jury, is a moral conviction in public estimation. How Babcock, whose position at Washington as the confidential Secretary of the President enabled him to learn the movements of the Secretary of the Treasury against the whiskey ring at St. Louis, could hold confidential relations with Joyce and McDonald, two of the principal members of the ring, and how he could carry on a mysterious telegraphic correspondence with them up to the time they were indicted—we say how he could do all this and not be in complicity with them and a participant in the spoils, surpasses human understanding. If he is an honest man, what business had he to be in telegraphic communication with Joyce and McDonald? That was a very suspicious circumstance, and was not a creditable business for the private Secretary of a President to be engaged in. When the St. Louis Grand Jury found the indictments against Joyce and McDonald and when the telegraphic dispatches which had passed between them and Babcock were in the possession of the United States District Attorney, Babcock telegraphed to him that he was as innocent as a babe and that on his trial he could give a clear and satisfactory explanation of each and every one of them. If he had done so, his innocence would have been made perfectly apparent. But instead of that being his defence, his counsel fought obstinately and persistently throughout the trial against the dispatches being received in evidence, and succeeded in excluding some of the most important of them. Was this the course that an innocent man would pursue, and especially so after his proffer to make a full and complete explanation of their mysterious contents? The country will say not. This man Babcock has been engaged in several very scurvy transactions, such as the San Domingo affair and officially measuring the fraudulent paving jobs in Washington of his particular friend, the notorious A. H. Shepherd, who for years has plundered the taxpayers of that city, just as his prototype, the corrupt William M. Tweed, did those of New York. For the honor and good name of the country, it is well that one standing so near the President as Babcock was not assigned quarters in the same institution in which his friend Joyce is paying the penalty of his crime; but while the jury gave him the benefit of a doubt, the plain interpretation of the verdict is an admonition to him to go and sin no more.

THE military organization of this State is known by the imposing title of the "National Guard" and consists of nineteen regiments, with a fearful number of Major Generals and other subordinate officers. James W. Latta, the Adjutant General, with a salary of $2,500, with fifteen aides-de-camp; a chief clerk who is paid $1,800 and two assistant clerks at a salary of $1,400 each, regulates and controls the movements of this formidable military establishment. How much do the taxpayers suppose it cost them to keep up this show for the year 1875? According to the report of the Auditor General, the total expense of maintaining this military force last year was $102,945.44. The larger portion of this sum was for amounts paid to companies and for rents of armories. For railroad transportation there was expended $4,178.85. But here's richness for you:

Col. D. S. Hassinger, expenses in inspection of troops	$2,226 39
Gen. A. W. Pearson, ditto	130 50
Gen. James A. Beaver ditto	75 00
Gen. Henry White, ditto	75 00
Other "Generals," ditto	

What benefit did the people of the State derive from the inspections by these military gentlemen, arrayed "in all the pride, pomp and circumstance of glorious war?" What return does the State get for the vast amount of money annually abstracted from the treasury to keep up this military pageant? We regard it as a huge fraud on the people and as simply a wide field in which small but ambitious politicians may cultivate the friendship of the existing and the coming voter. The National Guard is about of as much practical use as teats are to a boar which are generally supposed to be purely ornamental. This National Guard, through its chief officer, the Adjutant General, has a bill now before the Legislature demanding $60,000 for a proper display of its members at the centennial exposition. This military bill recites that it is desirable that the Guard shall be encamped in the vicinity of the centennial grounds, and that it is right and proper that they should be furnished with shelter and land for that purpose, and provides for an appropriation of $25,000 for the purchase of canvass for the quartering of the troops, and also $35,000 for their transportation to and from their localities to the encampment and return, and for the payment of the rental for the occupation of ground, etc. Centennialism is rapidly running mad, and the great effort now seems to be to get a sight of the big show at the expense of the State. If the National Guard wants to go in a body, it can do so, as there is no act of Assembly to prevent it. The people, however, in these dark and gloomy days when want and privation are sorely vexing distracted taxpayers, will not tamely consent to foot the bill for the Guard's amusement. This bill was before the House last week on second reading and while there was the usual amount of spread-eagle eloquence expended in its favor, the opposition to it was sharp and outspoken. It is perhaps very pleasant, because it seems to be popular, for members of the Legislature to vote away the people's money for such vain and frivolous purposes, but as sure as there is an avenging justice, just so sure will there come a day of swift and fearful retribution.

* * *

THE following act of Assembly may prove valuable information to those recently elected to borough and township offices. It was adopted in March last and fixes the tenure of municipal and other officers:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, etc., That all members of Councils, and other city, ward, borough and township officers, excepting school directors, to be elected on the third Tuesday of February next, or in any year thereafter, whose term of office would, under existing laws, expire prior to the first Monday of April, shall continue in office from the date at which said term would otherwise expire, until the first Monday of April next ensuing thereto; and the term of their successors shall begin on the first Monday of April, and shall continue for the period now fixed for the duration thereof by existing laws in each particular case; and hereafter all elections for offices which will be vacant on the first Monday in April shall be held on the third Tuesday of February next preceding thereto.

SECTION 2. That the members of the legislative departments of municipal governments of this Commonwealth hereafter elected shall assemble in their respective places of meeting, for the purpose of organizing, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the first Monday in April in each year; and that the mayors of all cities of this Commonwealth shall be inaugurated and take the official oath at twelve o'clock (noon) of the same day.

SECTION 3. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

* * *

ATTEMPT TO BURN A CHURCH FILLED WITH PEOPLE.—One of the most dastardly acts, and, we think, equaling the explosion at Carlisle, was attempted at Kutz's church last Saturday night. Kutz's church is located in Middlesex township, about six miles west of this place, on the Poor-House road, and about one and a half miles north of Middlesex. Services were being held in this church on Saturday evening, during the progress of which a dense smoke filled the room. Investigations were immediately made, and large bundles of straw were discovered underneath the floor, bursting into flames. A few minutes longer and a house-full of people would have been our readers can imagine. The fire was quickly extinguished, and all felt thankful for their escape from danger. When the fire was first discovered, a horse attached to a buggy was driven furiously away from the church, in the direction of Carlisle. What the idea was in these fiends attempting to destroy a whole church full of people it would be impossible to imagine, for surely there are no persons so hard-hearted and wicked that they could gloat over and enjoy a scene like this. The parties will probably never be known, unless, conscience-stricken, they would be forced to confess.—*Mechanicsburg (Pa.) Journal.*

* * *

—Mr. Bissel, proprietor of the Sherman House, Chicago, who was burned to death in a sleeping car a few days ago, was a brother-in-law of Mr. Storey, proprietor of the Chicago *Times*.

Gen. Babcock's Return.

After receiving the congratulatory telegrams of his friends and visiting Gen. M'Donald in the St. Louis jail Gen. Babcock has returned to Washington and resumed his duties of private secretary to the President. On the question of guilt the judgment of the public coincides with the verdict of the jury that the evidence of his guilty connection with the crooked whisky conspirators was not sufficient to warrant a conviction. Suspicious circumstances however strong do not amount to proofs. Gen. Babcock's resumption of his former relations with President Grant shows that the latter has been unmoven in his confidence and friendship by all that transpired in the trial. The suspicious correspondence under cover with M'Donald, the mysterious telegrams to Joyce, and the dispatches in cyphers to Lucky have not had the least effect on the Presidential mind. But while Babcock returns to his old position near the President, Bristow who sought to convict him as a thief remains at the head of the most important department of the government. The situation is full of embarrassment to all concerned, and is enough to have caused the alternate rumors from Washington of the resignation of Bristow and Babcock. It appears, however, that both will "stick." Grant will not give up his friend, and there are personal and political considerations why the intrepid secretary should not be disturbed. The removal of Bristow at this juncture with the sentiment of all the better elements of the republican party in his favor would be a dangerous step. The Cincinnati convention is too near at hand for such an experiment on the public temper. If there is any virtue left in the republican party the removal of Bristow between this time and the Cincinnati convention would make him the most popular man in the republican ranks, and would result in his nomination as Grant's successor. For this reason Grant will prudently smother his rage and Bristow will remain at his post at least until the republican nomination for President is made.

As a result of the acquittal of Gen. Babcock it is already intimated that the conspirators will be granted new trials. Avery, the convicted clerk of the internal revenue bureau, who returned from St. Louis to Washington in the company of Babcock, is awaiting the result of the motion for a new trial. Should he secure an acquittal on his second trial McDonald and Joyce may be set at liberty. Among the friends of the President it is vehemently asserted that they were the victims of popular clamor. But in the trial of Babcock the theory of the defense was that while the crime of Joyce and McDonald was admitted there was nothing in the evidence to prove his guilty connection with them. Though the letters and telegrams written by Joyce to Babcock, and the testimony of the witness concerning the money mailed by the former to the latter were evidence against Joyce, they could not be used against Babcock. Under the effect of the reaction that will follow the acquittal of Babcock, Avery may escape on a second trial, but it is likely that Joyce and McDonald will stay where they are unless the President should extend to them a pardon.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

* * *

AN ODD HIDING PLACE.—A few weeks ago Jacob Klinck, a farmer, near Fox Chase, was sawing down a large chestnut tree when the teeth of the saw came in contact with some metallic substance.—Fearing the presence of something explosive, he directed the workmen to saw on the other side of the tree. They did so. After the tree had been felled a gold watch, two gold pencil cases and a gold chain were found imbedded in the wood, eighteen inches from the surface. They were wrapped in a soiled sock. The tree was sawn off close to the ground, and they had evidently been hidden at the junction of two roots, and the wood had grown over and closed them. The watch was old-fashioned, having a case which could be detached, and was inscribed with the date 1740. One of the pencil cases was provided with a pen. The other had only a pencil and was minus the seal. The chain was long and was intended to pass around the neck of the wearer. There was also a gold watch key, which, however, did not fit the watch. The tree had attained a great age, being about six feet diameter. An old mansion once stood near by and it is supposed that the articles in question were buried during the war of the Revolution. The watch was uninjured except that the hands were rusted off. The finder has had it repaired, and will exhibit it to any who are curious to see such a relic. He lives about a mile above the Fox Chase, on the county line.

* * *

GREAT STORM IN MISSOURI.—A terrible wind-storm, amounting almost to a tornado, struck the southern part of St. Charles, Missouri, Sunday afternoon, and passing down Main and Second streets, it demolished or badly injured twenty or more buildings. Among those most seriously damaged are Kramer's warehouse, which was wrecked, and his flouring-mill, which was greatly injured; the Court House, which was unroofed, and the front blown down; the county jail, also unroofed, and the walls blown down two stories below the roof, leaving the iron cells exposed; Concert Hall and the St. Charles Savings Bank; the gas works and Piper's warehouse, which are totally destroyed; the First National Bank, which will have to be pulled down; the County Clerk's office, the California House, the *Democrat*, *News*, and *Zeitung* newspaper printing-offices, the Park Hotel, the German-Methodist Church, and the Odd Fellows' building, which are all badly injured, as are numerous other buildings. James Gorney, an employe at the gas works, and his little son were killed. Three or four other persons were more or less hurt. The storm went in the direction of Portage de Sioux, and it is said to have destroyed several farm-houses and injured a number of persons. The storm lasted for less than five minutes. The damage at St. Charles is estimated at $300,000. This is probably exaggerated.

* * *

BROTHER BLAINE AND SOME OF HIS RELATIONS AND THEIR RELIGION.—A correspondent of the N. Y. *Sun*, signing himself "Washington County" and writing from West Pike Run, says: I see by the accounts published in various newspapers that there are some persons who know the Blaines pretty well. I knew Jim Blaine's father before he married Miss Gillespie, and I knew all the Gillespies from Jim Blaine's great great grandfather down. They were once wealthy and respectable. They owned the ferry on the Monongahela river at Brownsville. Old Ephraim Blaine, Jim's father, was considered very wealthy at the time he married Miss Gillespie, but high living brought him down. He located in West Brownsville, where his wife inherited considerable property from her father's estate. She was a very estimable lady of the Roman Cthhole persuasion. The Gillespies were of Irish nationality.

Of the Blaines I cannot say so much. Though rather sociable, they were high, haughty, and proud, and were always considered tricky. The whole of them were raised, as it were, next door to me, and they bought a great deal of produce and marketing of my family. Old Ephraim, Jim's father, died very poor, but his wife still retained the property, or most of it, which she inherited from her father. So far as I know, all the Blaines, as well as the Gillespies, were Roman Catholic.

A CURIOUS WAR STORY.—The following curious story we find in the Rome (Ga.) *Courier*, the editor claiming that it has never before been published:

"While Pickett's division was before Newbern, General Pickett received, by flag of truce, a letter from a gentleman in Boston, accompanied by a package of money containing $2,000, in which the writer stated that he had a brother, a Federal officer, in the Libby Prison; that his brother was a former comrade of Pickett in the Mexican war, and appealed to him, by the friendship of their old days, to forward the money to his brother. The appeal touched the generous heart of the brave soldier, and he at once dispatched an orderly, with the money, to the officer. The orderly, tempted by the unusual sight of so much greenbacks, basely deserted through the lines and escaped with the booty; As soon as Pickett heard of the desertion he immediately went to Richmond, and by a mortgage on his Turkey Island property succeeded in borrowing $2,000, which he carried to the prisoner with an explanation of and apology for the delay. The officer, when he learned by what means the General had raised the money, declined to accept one thousand dollars of it; but with that nice sense of honor which distinguished the true Southern gentleman, General Pickett compelled him to do so. The two soldiers then talked over the brave old days of the past, when together they fought under the same flag, and as the conversation ripened into friendly confidence, the prisoner frankly told the General that his object was to escape, if possible, and that he intended using some of the money he had given him in the effort. The General checked him at once by telling him that he could not receive his confidence in such a matter; that the money was his own, and that he had a right to do with it as he pleased, but it would be emproper for him to become a party to his plans. He then left. The prisoner did escape. The war ended disastriously to the South, and General Pickett's estate was sold to satisfy the mortgage which he had executed to pay a Federal prisoner in his hands the money which had been stolen from him by the connivance of the enemy. Would it not be better for Blaine to hunt up such acts as these than to gloat so fiendishly over Andersonville."

* * *

FOUR CANDIDATES.—The Republican party now possesses four distinctly defined, and very conspicuous candidate.

There is Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, the greenback, inflation candidate..

There is James G. Blaine of Maine, the hard-money, anti Catholic candidate.

There is Conkling of New York, the candidate of the Republican party in this State, of Boss Shepherd, and of Boss Grant in case Grant cannot get the nomination himself.

And there is U. S. Grant, the anti-Catholic, hard-money, soft-money, crooked-whiskey, straight-whiskey, third-term candidate.

Besides these, there are several others of less prominence, such as Gov. Morgan of New York, the conservative Republicans; and B. H. Bristow of Kentucky, the candidate of moral reform, and anti-stealing Republicans.

It is interesting to consider that the strongest passion and the most determined sentiment to which either of these candidates appeals, is the anti Catholic passion and the anti-Catholic sentiment. In this respect, and in this alone, Grant and Blaine are competing with each other; but which of them is the stronger in the support of the anti-Catholic party time only can determine.

It must also not be forgotten that in all the hundredth years of our national existence no member of the Senate has ever been elected President, although a considerably number of Senators have much coveted that distinction. It would be curious if the Centennial year should see the first departure from this traditional disability of the Senate through the election either of Mr. Morton or of Mr. Conkling.—*N. Y. Sun.*

* * *

The following table, prepared for reference, shows the political sentiments and the date of the inauguration of each President, the length of time he lived after that event, and his age at the time of his death:

1. George Washington, Independent, inaugurated 1789; lived 10 years; age, 68.
2. John Adams, Independent, inaugurated 1797; lived 29 years; age, 99.
3. Thomas Jefferson, Democrat, inaugurated 1801; lived 25 years; age, 83.
4. James Madison, Democrat, inaugurated 1809; lived 27 years; age, 85.
5. James Monroe, Democrat, inaugurated 1817; lived 14 years; age, 73.
6. John Q. Adams, Whig, inaugurated 1825; lived 23 years; age 81.
7. Andrew Jackson, Democrat, inaugurated 1829; lived 16 years; age, 78.
8. Martin Van Buren, Democrat, inaugurated 1837; lived 25 years; age, 80.
9. W. H. Harrison, Whig, inaugurated 1841; lived 1 month; age, 68.
10. John Tyler, V. P., Independent, inaugurated 1841; lived 21 years; age 72.
11. James K. Polk, Democrat, inaugurated 1845; lived 4 years; age, 54.
12. Zachary Taylor, Whig, inaugurated 1849; lived 16 months; age 66.
13. Millard Filmore, V. P., Independent, inaugurated 1850; lived 24 years; age, 74.
14. Franklin Pierce, Democrat, inaugurated 1853; lived 16 years; age, 65.
15. James Buchanan, Democrat, inaugurated 1857; lived 11 years; age, 77.
16. Abraham Lincoln, Republican, inaugurated 1861; lived 4 years and 1 ¼ months; age, 56.
17. Andrew Johnson, V. P., Independent, inaugurated 1865; lived 10 years; age, 67.
18. General Grant, Republican, inaugurated 1869.

Tyler and Fillmore were elected Vice-Presidents as Whigs, and Johnson as a Republican. Their "independence" followed their inauguration as Presidents.

* * *

OLD, OLD MONEY.—Esq. John Swartzell, of Locke's Mills, has been showing us a lot of old coins and currency, which are real curiosities Amongst them are two English copper pieces dated respectively 1757 and 1787, and one United States cent dated 1796. He also exhibited several samples of the paper money used by Pennsylvania and New Jersey, whilst they were yet provinces of Great Britain. One of them upon its face reads thus:

June 22, 1756. This bill by law shall pass current in New Jersey for four penny weight and nine grains of silver. Eighteen pence.

And upon the back thus:

"To counterfeit is death."

Another of these notes, issued by Pennsylvania, reads thus:

50 Shillings. According to an Act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed in the 13th year of the Reign of his Majesty George the Third.

Dated 1st day of October, 1773.

Amongst the later issues of paper money exhibited to us were two of the denomination of the old "fip," (6¼ cts.) which were issued in 1816—probably the first of their kind ever issued in the Juniata valley. They read as follows:

6¼ Cents. Treasurer of the Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike Company, Pay to the Bearer on demand six and a quarter cents. April 22, 1816. John Blair, President. D. Stewart, Secretary.

Mr. Swartzell has also in his possession several notes of the defunct "Lewistown Bank," which were issued about the year 1844, and which promise to "Pay to C. S. McCoy or bearer," and "Pay to J. Jacob or bearer," but which promises, unfortunately, never were fulfilled.—*Lewistown Democrat.*

* * *

—The recent dramatic performance in London for the benefit of the Centennial cleared over $3,500.

News and Other Notings.

—General Sheridan is a father, his wife having presented him with a daughter on Friday night.

—Michael Breslin and wife, of Schuylkill county, have had twenty children, none of whom were twins.

—Daniel Murphy, of Tulare, Cal., has bought 9,000 square miles of land in Mexico at two cents an acre.

—Daniel Hively, of York, claims to have been taken from his mother's arms in 1798 by George Washington and kissed.

—Mrs. Betsy Fries, of Steinsville. Lehigh county, supports herself and two children by cutting timber for land owners.

—A school teacher of Lycoming county walks to and from his school every working day. The round trip is fourteen miles.

—While searching for eggs in a stable in Montour county a little girl was outraged by two tramps. Both the brutes escaped.

—A man has offered $50,000 for the privilege of sweeping out every morning the fifty acres of ground covered by the Centennial buildings.

—Linsday, the murderer, was born on Friday, killed his victim on Friday, was arrested on Friday, sentenced on Friday, and executed on Friday.

—Thanks to the strict enforcement of a rigid Maine law, Portland was able last week to show among her public drunkards three boys under twelve.

—Jonah Woodruff, the inventor of that American luxury, the sleeping car, died at Hamilton, Bermuda, on the 10th ult., of consumption, aged 67 years.

—Winslow's liabilitie's are set down by his creditors at over $300,000. Besides this there is his liability to go to State Prison which is also very large.

—Warren Parker, of Adrian, Mich., has bid for distinction in meanness by forging the name of one sweetheart to a note, and using the money so obtained in eloping with another.

—A five year old girl of Montgomery county has just finished a bed quilt comprised of 520 pieces of patchwork. She used but two needles and did the sewing with the left hand.

—Stan. Altman, of Punxsutawney, gave an "old folks" party on Tuesday evening of this week, at which twelve persons were present, whose aggregate ages amounted to over one thousand years.

—Two old ladies of Saugus, Mass., will send to the Centennial a sample of the tea pitched into Boston Harbor. Their grandfather received it from one of the patriots who took part in the demonstration.

—Garibaldi has given his adhesion to the Italian Cremation Society. "To be burned after death," remarks the Pontifical organ at Rome, "is a sign of civilization in the eyes of the modern Pagans."

—This eminently Catholic joke is from the *Irish Citizen*: "General Sherman, it is intimated, will go to Europe next year, where he contemplates a visit to the Pope. That will be Sherman's second march to the See."

—A sleeping car on the Harlem Railroad Extension was burned on Wednesday night of last week, near Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Mr. Bissell, the proprietor of the Sherman House, Chicago, and his son, perished in the flames.

—Thos. S. McDowell, the first white child born in Franklin, Venango county, died recently, in his seventy-third year. He had always lived in that place, and within one hundred feet of the place where he was born.

—Colonel Henry A. Rutledge, of Jacksonville, Ala., is perhaps the only living representative of two of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He is the grandson of Edward Rutledge and of Arthur Middleton.

—A three-year old child sprang from the arms of its mother standing at an open window of a house in Providence, the other day, and fell 26 feet, but struck on a baby carriage standing below the window, and was not seriously hurt.

—A Middletown compositor has calculated that in the course of a year's type setting the average compositor will put up more than 7,000,000 separate pieces, which, with their distribution, requires more than 15,000,000 motions of the hand.

—Late Wednesday night a fire in Lemars, Iowa, destroyed a large building occupied by four families. A woman and three small children were buried in the ruins, and when found were burned to a cinder. The husband is now a raving maniac.

—A Waterville (R. I.) girl worked the motto: "I need thee every hour," and presented it to her chap. He says he can't help it. It takes him two hours to milk and feed the pigs, morning and night, and business has got to be attended to.

—On Saturday night a man named Asa Raynor was shot dead by some young men who attempted to force an entrance into his house, at Princeton, Mo. It is said the young men attempted to get possession of Raynor's wife and another woman named Cargo.

—Probably the tallest living specimen of the human race is a young man from Alcacer, in Spain, who is twenty-six years of age and nine feet ten and a half inches in height. He is named Augustin Luenga Capilla, and has lately been presented to the King of Spain.

—The American whaler Young Phoenix saved forty one survivers of the emigrant ship Strathmore, and took them aboard, on the 22d of January, and on the 26th transferred twenty of them to the Sierra Morena. The latter vessel has arrived at Golle, and landed the unfortunates.

—Two startling deaths recently occurred at Meadville. A tramp, whose name was unknown, hung himself in the lockup, and a young circus acrobat who was practising and exercising to resume his business in the spring, broke his neck while trying to turn a double somersault.

—At Logansport, Ind., not long since, while several children were playing together the four year old daughter of Eliza Wagoner thrust her tongue through the crack of the room door, which one of her playmates instantly slammed to, cutting off nearly one-half of the member.

—The election in Albion. Erie county, was made interesting from the fact that nearly every voter in the borough was voted for. The election returns shows that 88 persons received one or more votes, out of a total poll of 100. Of this number twenty-seven received votes for Council, with six to be elected.

—The envelope makers and printers assert that the Government loses $790,000 a year in the manufacture of postal cards, to say nothing of the cost of carrying them as mail matter, and they claim that if the Government should abolish stamped envelopes, wrappers and postal cards, it would save $2,500,000 a year.

—A man in Cobb's creek, West Philadelphia; a woman at Smith's wharf, Delaware river, between Race and Vine streets, Philadelphia, an infant at Dock street wharf; a man at Queen street wharf, and an infant in the Kensington Waterworks dock, were all found drowned Thursday morning.

—White Whitely, a farmer of Sullivan county, was killed by a falling tree, which he had cut down. Deceased was a peculiar character. He lived in a large house by himself for nineteen years and did his own cooking. He owned three farms. He never mixed in society except as a member of a debating club, in the discussions of which he regularly participated. He was one of the principal debaters, and being absent at a late meeting a search was made for him, and he was found in the woods dead.

A MATTER OF POPULAR INTERES

We condense from the *Lehigh Register* the substance of a conversation about Oak Hall, in Philadelphia, Wanamaker & Brown's "Largest Clothing House in America." A visitor and attendant are the speakers:

Visitor. "What corner is the Building on?"

Attendant. "South-East corner of Sixth and Market. Please note the SIXTH, for some strangers seeking Oak Hall, have been misled by designing persons."

V. "It is perfectly colossal! Do you know its dimensions?"

A. "12,000 square feet—66 on Market, and 150 odd on Sixth, six stories high, has over three acres of flooring, and covers space once occupied by more than twenty different business places."

V. "Do you use steam power?"

A. "A giant young engine furnishes power for the freight and passenger elevators, and the boilers steam for heating, and the other operations of the house."

V. "What order do you take with goods?"

A. "They are first opened and arranged in the basement, on long low counters, and taken thence on the freight elevator to the inspector's room on the [illegible] floor."

V. "Is inspecting the first operation?"

A. "No, sir, measuring. The goods are first measured in the piece, then inspected. The cloth passes over rollers in the face of a strong light, and two men sit, one before and one behind the goods, watching with the eye of a hawk for the least pin-hole imperfection, and marking every flaw, so that the cutter may see and avoid it when he comes to cut the garments."

V. "You must employ an army of cutters?"

A. "Come to our sixth floor [illegible] keep [illegible] hands all the time cutting [illegible] into garments—besides [illegible] machines that do a dozen men's work each at a stroke."

V. "Do you manufacture all your own goods?"

A. "We do, and most carefully. Our examiners inspect every stitch and seam, and certify to every garment as extra-well made before we put our ticket on it, and become responsible for it."

V. "Your system must save you a great deal?"

A. "In every direction, sir. It is the system and economy we practice all the way through that enables us to put our prices down to the people as we do."

V. "After inspecting the work, what becomes of it?"

A. "Before it goes into Stock it is ticketed. Every single garment has its number and other points noted on it, so that its entire history can be traced without fail, upon our books."

V. "You must have 30 or 40 salesmen?"

A. "Why sir, on busy days you may see 100 in the various rooms and suites of rooms, selling to the throngs of customers."

V. "Do you do an order business by mail and express?"

A. "Very great. All over the country. Our [illegible]

GEIS, FOSTER & QUIN

113 and 115 Clinton St., Johnstown,

ALWAYS HAVE THE

Newest, Largest and Cheap

Stock of Dry Goods, Notions, Millinery, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., [illegible] county. [illegible] Don't forget the number and street.
[2-4.]

—Governor Bagley, of Michigan, urges upon every citizen of his State who owns a piece of ground, whether it be large or small, to plant upon it, on the 15th of April next, a tree which shall be venerated in the distant future as one planted by patriotic hands during the Centennial year of the Republic.

—Rev. E. C. Hongley while preaching a sermon in the Mission Church, Brooklyn, on Saturday last, fell dead in the pulpit. He seemed to feel the illness coming on him and sank back in his chair, and before assistance reached him he was dead. The physician who was summoned stated that his death was the result of heart disease.

—Amos Bues, a negro, and one of the murderers of Mrs. Cochran and her daughter, was taken to Eden, Georgia, the scene of the crime, Wednesday night, and while under guard in the warehouse, he was instantly killed by a negro who escaped. It is supposed Bues was killed by one of his own gang, to prevent him from making a confession.

—A rival of Tom Thumb has appeared in Binghampton, N. Y., in the person of a boy five years old, who weighs nine pounds when fully dressed, is twenty-three inches in height, is physically perfect and healthy, and who talks very distinctly. The child weighed but two and a half pounds at birth, and has not grown since he was a few months old.

—A correspondent of the Lancaster *Intelligencer* writes that Samuel Armstrong, of Bird-in-Hand section of the P. R. R., with the assistance of ten men, put in 153 ties on the 17th, 183 on the 18th, 163 on the 19th, and on the 22d inst., with eleven men put in 200. Another verification of the old adage that a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.

—A clergyman at Houlton, Me., was recently so affected by a dream that a woman whose funeral he had conducted had been buried alive that he prevailed upon the husband to have the body disinterred in the middle of the night. A large crowd gathered to witness the sight, but the woman was found to be dead and bearing no evidence of premature burial.

—A dispatch from St. Louis to the New York *Times* of Sunday says: "Some excitement has been created here by the discovery that on the night of the day Babcock was acquitted he made a trip to the county jail, where he had a private conference with Gen. McDonald. Judge Krum, his attorney, admits that Babcock went to see McDonald, because McDonald was his friend and was sick and wanted to see him."

—Rev. Fred. Bell, of New York, who is charged with certain immoralities, in a card in the *Herald*, in which he stoutly denies the allegations, and certainly shows up inconsistencies and contradictions in the statement of his accuser which tend very materially to weaken the force of the accusation. Bell evidently wants to ring out clear, and so expresses a decided preference for getting off the ragged edge as soon as possible by a court trial.

—There has always been a good deal of skepticism in St. Louis on the subject of McGill's wonderful memory about the Babcock and Joyce letter. It showed itself in the theater there the other night. The play was the "Mighty Dollar," and the heroine had paused for breath after ejaculating, "Oh, how shall I get that letter back?" when a shrill voice from the gallery piped out: "Send for McGill!" It brought down the house.

—From the Palmyra (N. Y.) *Spectator* we learn that during the storm in the early part of January last, the roofs of several buildings on the Stone-house farm, on South river, two miles from that city, were blown off. Some fourteen days thereafter, in removing some debris, quite a number of puddle ducks, securely fastened in during the storm, were found dead, and two, which had neither bread nor water during the time, were alive and are still doing well. Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, who occupy the farm, vouch for the truth of this statement and no one acquainted with them will question it.

—A Hartford man is a most remarkable somnambulist if the story he tells is true. He found himself, on Wednesday morning, at Hayden's Station, ten miles from his home, and said he hadn't the slightest recollection of making the journey thither. The last moment when he was conscious was about 11 o'clock, when he lighted a cigar and went to the front door. He had evidently walked all the way on the railroad, and the wonder is that he wasn't killed, for he met three trains of cars. He says his brother made a similar trip about a fortnight ago, and that he had sometimes walked about the house in his sleep.

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,

FRIDAY, - - MARCH 3, 1876.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—There is plenty of snow, but the sleighing is anything but first class.

—The new train agents on the Pa. R. R. assumed their duties last Wednesday.

—Fos. Lloyd and Griffith Jones brought down fifty-two wild pigeons in ten shots last Saturday.

—Messrs. Wherley and Gallagher have commenced the work of trenching for the water works.

—The ice stored thus far is like a good many of the stories current now-a-days—it's too thin to keep well.

—It is estimated that 999,999,999,999 wild pigeons passed over town in less than half an hour on Monday last.

—The notorious burglar, John Gorden, has been sent to the penitentiary from Westmoreland county for a term of seven years.

—Brother Samson is one of the representative delegates to the Democratic State convention. We forget who his colleague is.

—Our financial correspondent J. M. will have to bear with us until next week. Couldn't make room for his contribution in this issue.

—Every garment sold by Wanamaker & Brown, 6th and Market, Philadelphia, has to pass through the hands of at least four inspectors.

—Ye who have tears to shed, prepare to shed them now. S. S. intends, we are told, to take up his residence in Philadelphia before long.

—Our old friend David Trexler saw his fourteenth birthday on Tuesday last. Can any of the contributors to our "Puzzle Department" tell how old he is?

—The decomposed body of a colored man, supposed to be an idiotic negro named Long, was recently found in Dunning's creek, St. Clair township, Bedford county.

—Daniel Altman, of Middletown, Westmoreland county, has a cow bell with 1775 stamped thereon, and also an arm chair which has passed through six generations.

—A man may know nothing at all about dancing, but if he has an old fuzee and plenty of ammunition his chances for cutting "pigeon wings" now-a-days are decidedly good.

—A little grand-child of Mr. Benj. Hall, of Hopewell township, Bedford county, caught fire from a stove, one day recently, and was so badly burned that she died soon afterwards.

—Mr. Philip Collins has just won a suit at law against Jamison & Co., bankers, of Philadelphia, involving the sum of $24,040. The case has been before the courts for the past five years.

—Encourage home enterprise by buying your dry goods, groceries etc., from Myers & Lloyd. No dealers in the county or out of it sell at lower prices for the ready cash. Try there—buy there.

—Bishop Domenec landed in Philadelphia on Wednesday last, where he was met by Bishop elect Tuigg. So we shall soon see what we shall see in regard to the boundaries of the new diocese.

—Persons who are obliged to confine themselves to eight ounces of food at supper time during the Lenten season will do well to indulge in nothing but *light* cakes if they want to get a good square meal.

—Hon. A. A. Barker delivered a brief but telling address on the subject of temperance before St. Joseph's (Catholic) Total Abstinence Society, at the parochial school building, on Wednesday evening last.

—Monday was a field day among the pigeons—that is about one-half the male population of our town was out in the fields pegging away at them to their hearts' content, and a large haul of the feathered bipeds was made.

—Mr. Samuel Taylor, of Diamondville, Indiana county, while handling a gun a few days ago accidentally discharged it, the load entering his wife's thigh, producing a frightful wound, from which it is feared she cannot recover.

—The farmers are getting uneasy about the possibility, not to say probability, of the wild pigeons setting themselves up in the hatching business in this locality. If they do, good-bye to a great deal of the cereal crop the coming season.

—Our old friend David Trexler, of Gallitzin township, assures us that on Monday last he saw elder bushes which had put forth sprouts, and thinks, as we think, that this is remarkable on the Allegheny mountains at this season of the year.

—A young man named Trease, who at one time resided in Altoona, was arrested in Millville borough, this county, on Thursday of last week, and taken to the Hollidaysburg jail on the charge of stealing brass journals, etc., from the Pa. R. R. Co.

—Here is a chance to immortalize ourself as a prognosticator of the weather which we cannot let slip. Our guess—no, our conviction—is, that there will be no snow again on the 29th of February until the year 1880, if even then. Mark the prediction!

—For the first time this winter, the shovel brigade was out in full force on Tuesday last, and the way they made the snow "get up and git" very plainly evinced that they didn't expect to shovel snow on the 29th of February for the next four years at least.

—Wild pigeons in immense droves passed over town in a northwestly direction on Monday morning last, and in less than no time thereafter there was a perfect stampede among amateur sportsmen in the same direction. And so it has been ever since and for several weeks preceding.

—R. L. Johnston, Esq., of this place, has consented to furnish Cambria's quota to the "Centennial History of Pennsylvania," a work which is to be issued some time during the present year. A more competent gentleman to write up the history of our county could not be found anywhere.

—Hon. J. H. Rawlins, one of the representatives in the lower house of the State Legislature, from Blair county, died of consumption in Hollidaysburg on Saturday last, aged about 35 years. He served as a soldier in the war of the rebellion, and was a married man, although we believe he leaves no children.

—Mr. Edward Parrish, of Cambria township, one of our oldest and most reliable patrons, had the misfortune, we regret to learn, to sustain a compound fracture of one of his legs, on Saturday last, in consequence of a heavy log rolling over on him while engaged in getting out timber for a new barn he is building.

—An old lady named Fogle, residing in the north-eastern part of Clearfield township, fell down a flight of stairs not long since and fractured one of her thighs. Although upwards of 70 years of age, we are assured that the old lady is doing well and the probabilities are that she will be about again in due course of time.

—The dwelling house of Mrs. Noonan, near Kaylor's station, Munster township, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night or early on Monday morning last. We did not learn the origin of the fire or the amount of the loss, but understand that the roof was almost on the point of falling in when the inmates discovered their jeopardy.

—Some people appear always to be happy and contented. The reason of that is that they endeavor to do what is right and proper, and buy their clothing at the cheapest store in Johnstown. Star Hall, on Clinton street, is the place, where hats, caps, gent's furnishing goods, and all kinds of garments for men and boys can be bought at the lowest

—For the first time since her organization as a borough, Wilmore has elected a Democratic Burgess, Mr. James Moreland having been chosen to fill that position, and likewise Justice of the Peace. Three ladies secured the following votes for School Directors: Mrs. G. W. Kirbey, 28; Mrs. John L. Hess, [illegible]; Mrs. Hinkle, 4—the first named having been elected.

—A young man named Joseph Andrews, while walking down the incline at the C. I. Co.'s slope mine, Johnstown, on Thursday of last week, was struck by one of the cars and his head crushed in a shocking manner and his skull fractured, from the effects of which he died soon after. The unfortunate young man was the principal support of a widowed mother.

—It is a thin excuse for young ladies to lie abed until 9 o'clock a. m., simply because this is sleep year.

—The keen winds are sweeping, our flesh it is creeping, and poor folks are weeping with cold and with hunger to-day. That's about as far as we can get on that line, but take pleasure in saying that anything our readers need in the line of good and substantial wearing apparel they can buy very cheap from S. J. Hess, 241 and 243 Main street, Johnstown.

—We have no objection to the "moraculous hog" rooting around a little in our journalistic garden, but we are anxious to know before we leave down the bars for him what it is all about and whether somebody is not likely to find an invidious comparison in the story which would be calculated to arouse their just indignation. More light on the subject, please.

—A young woman residing in Jackson township was taken before Esq. Fisher, of Johnstown, on Wednesday afternoon last, charged, on oath of Henry Funk, with the heinous crime of infanticide. The Justice did not think the evidence strong enough to bind her over for her appearance at Court, although facts brought out looked very suspicious, to say the least.

—Our young friend Don. Kittell betook himself to Pittsburgh on Monday morning last for the purpose of assuming the duties of clerk with McNally & Co., importers and wholesale dealers in woolen fabrics. Don. is an honest, faithful and competent young man, and that he will give a good account of himself in his new "posish" no one who knows him can for a moment doubt.

—What the Altoona *Sun* calls the "Knott-y Moran case," assumed a new phase when Mr. Knott brought suit against Mr. Moran for aggravated assault and battery and creating a disturbance at the polls, but at a subsequent hearing before Judge Mann it was made manifest that the prosecution was prompted by a spirit of revenge and that there was nothing whatever to sustain the charge.

—A very pleasant hop, which assumed to some extent the features of a leap year party, came off at Belmont on Monday night last. The ladies paid all the expenses and many of them did the honors of the occasion by escorting their gallants to and from the party and selecting their own partners for the dance. Everything passed off delightfully, and the festivities were kept up until about 3 o'clock Tuesday morning.

—The wild pigeons haven't had much show for their "white allies" during the past month or two, but since Saturday last we presume there have been more of them brought to grief by the aid of powder and shot alone than at any time of equal length since the season opened. It has been a common thing during the past few days for sportsmen to return from a few hours' hunt with from one to three dozen pigeons each as trophies of their valor.

—Not to the man of dollars, not to the man of deeds—not to the man of cunning, not to the man of creeds; but to he who buys his clothing at Godfrey Wolff's cheap Clothing Hall should the meed of praise be given, for he is the luckiest of them all. An immense an superb stock of wearing apparel, of all shades, textures and styles, always in stock at this popular low priced emporium, next door to post office, Altoona.

—There was quite a large attendance of its members at the meeting in the Court room yesterday of the Democratic County Committee. R. L. Johnston, Esq., and Capt. H. D. Woodruff were elected representative delegates to the State convention to be held at Lancaster on the 22d instant. The committee fixed on Saturday, the 20th of May, for holding the delegate elections, the county convention to meet on the following Monday, the 22d of that month.

—We learn from a pretty reliable source that instead of laying a third track all the way across the mountain, as the Pa. R. R. Co. had contemplated, there is a strong probability that tracks will be laid on the bed of the new Portage road from Hollidaysburgh to—well, we don't know exactly where—some time during the coming spring. If this project is carried out it will secure a grade up the mountain of only 70 feet to the mile, which is 20 feet less than that of the Pennsylvania railroad.

—The store room and dwelling house in Carrolltown recently occupied by John W. Sharbaugh, is offered for sale or rent, and we have every reason to believe that no better location for any person wishing to engage in the mercantile business can be found in Cambria county. All desired information can be had by calling on or addressing Mr. Sharbaugh as above. This is really an excellent opening, and any one who has the means and desire to avail himself of it may rest assured that there is money in it.

—The Pittsburg *Chronicle*, which probably knows as much about the matter as we do, says that the division boundaries of the Pittsburg (Catholic) diocese is in the hands of Archbishop Wood, and it said that quite a number of protests against the proposed division have been made by several influential clergymen, and that the new Bishop objects to the debt-ridden portion of it being saddled upon him, instead of being divided equally. The new Bishop desires his residence in Altoona, and it is most likely that the Archbishop will so order after a consultation with Bishop Domenec.

—Mrs. G. W. Kirbey, the estimable wife of the Pa. R. R. freight and ticket agent at Wilmore, was, on the 15th ult., without her knowledge or consent, elected a member of the school board of that borough. Mrs. Hess, another lady resident of that place, received a goodly number of votes for the same position—there being two vacancies—but as Kirby (P. F.) failed to die, politically, she didn't wake up and find herself a school direct—ress. We don't know whether or not Mrs. Kirbey intends to accept the honor conferred, but if she does she will perform the duties intelligently and faithfully.

—Mr. J. C. Dimond of Wilmore met with a shocking accident on Saturday last, which resulted in his death on the following day. The facts are about as follows: While engaged in blasting some rocks in order to excavate a cave on the premises of Mrs. Jas. M'Gough, of Washington township, Mr. D. lit the fuse which was to convey the fire to the blast and then retired a short distance. Thinking it was rather long in reaching the powder, he looked back to see if it had gone out, when it suddenly exploded, a portion of the rock striking him in the bowels causing death on the following morning, as above stated. Deceased was 66 years of age, and for the greater part of his life resided in Munster township, but about a year ago removed to Wilmore. He was a good citizen and an upright man, and was much respected by all who knew him. His remains were interred in the Catholic cemetery at Wilmore on Monday last.

—During the last illness of a young married lady who died several months ago, a neighbor of the same sex as all good neighbors will under like circumstances, made herself generally useful in attending at the bedside of the stricken one, and when the final summons came and grim death had laid his icy hand upon the young wife and mother, she (the neighbor aforesaid) was one of four ladies who prepared the body of the deceased for the grave. All which betokened a kind heart and a charitable disposition; but that her acts were prompted by any such inward monitors our readers can best judge when we assure them that the lady in question has recently presented a bill to the bereaved husband in which she charges $7 for attendance during the illness and $3 for assisting to prepare the body of his deceased wife for interment. That the bill will be paid, after it it has been duly probated, we have the assurance of the gentleman interested, but that it should ever have been presented is a question for our readers to determine each for him or herself.

* * *

LECTURE.—The lecture of Dr. Fairfield, announced last week in connection with the educational convention, will be delivered in the Congregational church on Friday evening, March 10th. An admittance fee of 10 cents will be charged, the object of which will be to defray the expenses of the convention, and any surplus will be sent to the Department of Education, to be used in the erection of a building on the Centennial grounds for the exhibition of the educational interests of the State. Tickets can be obtained at C. T. Robert's and at the Post Office. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

COMMITTEE.

PUBLISHING BOROUGH AND TOWNSHIP ACCOUNTS.—There seems to be a wide spread misunderstanding relative to the *time* when township, borough and school district accounts must be published in order to meet all the requirements of the law. We have ourselves contributed no little in misleading the public on these points, simply from the fact that we were, until last week, wholly ignorant of the passage of a law *last winter*, amending the act of 1874 touching the publication of the above accounts. The act of 1874 provided:

> SECTION 6. The corporate authorities of every such municipality or district shall, annually, in the month of January, prepare and publish in at least two newspapers of said municipality, or of the county in which the same is situate, if so many be printed therein, a statement showing in detail the actual indebtedness, the amount of the funded debt the amount of the floating debt thereof, the valuation of taxable property therein, the assets of the corporation, with the character and nature thereof, and the date of maturity of the respective forms of funded debt thereof, and a neglect or failure so to do shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

It will be seen that the above act requires the publication of these accounts in *January* of each year. It seems that the time was found impracticable, and the Legislature last winter amended the act to read as follows:

> SECTION 6. The corporate authorities of every such municipality or district shall, at the end of their fiscal year, prepare and publish in at least two newspapers, &c.

Hence it is clear that borough, township, and road statements are to be published in *April*, "the end of the fiscal year," and the school accounts in *June*, which is the "end of the fiscal year, for school purposes." We hope our local officers will make a note of this, so that all parties may work themselves out of the tangle into which we now are touching this matter.—*Beaver Radical.*

* * *

WIDE AWAKE for March is crowded with good things for us all. The two magazines, WIDE AWAKE and *St. Nicholas*, have accomplished an excellent thing; they have brought us elder ones into close sympathy with the children, and made us boys and girls together. Everybody reads the children's magazines. Both the boys and girls have their own special story, "How Miss Chatty Earned a Living," by the editor, and "Lost in the Woods," a maple-sugar story, by J. H. Woodbury, for which Merrill has drawn a fine frontispiece, a capital picture of a busy sugar-camp. The geography class get a paper "About Maps," full of curious facts, and most entertainingly written. Ella Rodman Church gives an interesting account of "Life Among the Ojibbeways," and Emma Burt has a fanciful story, with a fanciful picture, concerning "The Old Elm of Boston." The editor's serial, "The Cooking Club," has deepened into a bit of intense story, and the other serial, "Young Rick," by Miss Eastman, is full of adventure. There is "Work for Little Fingers," by Daisy Evebright. There is also another piece of Work for Little Fingers proposed in "Centennial Trees,"—a proposition that each boy and girl shall celebrate the centennial year by planting a tree. It is a good idea, and ought to be carried out. There are large-print stories for the little ones, music, puzzles, rides on the Magic Carpet, and poems by Holme Maxwell, L. G. Warner, Mary E. Atkinson and others.

Only $2.00 per annum. D. LOTHROP & Co., Boston.

* * *

FORCIBLE FACTS. Two or three well substantiated facts are worth dozens of theories. Any one can get up the latter, whilst the former are the result of long and tried experience. In no science is this of more value than in that of medicine. The medicine that has cured hundreds of cases of consumption, in every stage of its progress, with the living subjects of its beneficient work thronging the streets daily before our eyes, is entitled to be credited with more than all the theories which have been recorded in the books, and have been met with failure after failure. The cures of consumption made by DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE alone, will outweigh all those cures that have been recorded in the books, and then, besides, they are right here in our midst. Furthermore, DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE is a specific in all incipient lung diseases, and nips them in their bud, in that way stopping the tubercular deposit on its way to the lungs, as it courses its way through the blood. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE dissolves the tuberculous matter, and stimulates the eliminating emunctories of the system, to carry it away with the effete matters of the body. The Lung Cure, with the Doctor's personal attention, will rarely fail in any case where there is a reasonable hope of cure. $1.50 per bottle, 4 for $5.00. Dr. Keyser's consulting office, 120 Penn street; Laboratory, 240 Penn street, Pittsburg. [2-24.-1m.]

* * *

LEADING PITTSBURGH ARCHITECTS.—Elsewhere in this paper will be found the card of the well known firm of Boyd & Gamble, who stand in the formost rank of Pittsburgh architects. Mr. Boyd, the senior partner, is the Government architect for Western Pennsylvania, and is a thoroughly, practical mechanic and builder of many years' experience. He has superintended some of the largest and best buildings in the Iron City, among which may be mentioned the Dollar Savings Bank, the First National Bank, the Diamond National Bank, the Bank of Commerce, and many of the first and best constructed churches, school houses, stores and private residences. The firm are now superintending the erection of the Beaver Court House, two or three banks, and a number of fine dwellings and stores. We take pleasure in recommending the firm to the favorable notice of the citizens of Cambria county.

* * *

PIMPLES, ERUPTIONS, ROUGH SKIN.—The system being put under the influence of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery for a few weeks, the skin becomes smooth, clear, soft, and velvety, and being illuminated with the glow of perfect health from within, true beauty stands forth in all its glory. The effects of all medicines which operate upon the system through the medium of the blood are necessarily somewhat slow, no matter how good the remedy employed. While one to three bottles clear the skin of pimples, blotches, eruptions, yellow spots, comedones, or "grubs," a dozen may possibly be required to cure some cases where the system is rotten with scrofulous or virulent blood poisons. The cure of all these diseases, however, from the common pimple to the worst scrofula, is, with the use of this most potent agent, only a matter of time. Sold by dealers in medicines.

* * *

SHOOTING CONTEST.—The seventh annual rifle tourament, which commenced in this place on Tuesday last, closed on Thursday evening. On Thursday afternoon Mr. John McCahan, of this place, tried his hand and put five splendid shots in a board, making a string of 6 3-16 inches and took the first prize.

The prize, $101 75, was proportionately distributed as follows:

1st prize, John McCahan, Huntingdon, string 6 3-16 inches.

2d prize, W. P. Conrad, Huntingdon, string 7 inches.

3d prize, F. H. Barker, Ebensburg, string 7 7-16.

4th prize, —— Houck, Eagle Foundry, string 7 15-16.

The judges were Ike Hilderbrand and J. Gehrett; clerk, J. H. Boring.—*Huntingdon Local News, 28th.*

* * *

SENSIBLE ADVICE.—You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about, you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as Sour Stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heart-burn, Water-brash, coming up of food after eating, low spirits &c., we ask you to go to your Druggists, Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, or Wolesiagle & Son, Wilmore, and get a Sample Bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and try it, or a Regular Size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

Our Puzzle Department.

CHEST SPRINGS, Feb. 26, 1876.

DEAR FREEMAN—We will commence this time by putting a top on "Loretto's" tin-kettle. As "similar solids are to each other as the cubes of their like dimensions," 13 gallons, or the size of the first kettle, is to 39 gals., or size of second, so is the cube of top diameter of first kettle to cube of top diameter of "Loretto's" kettle, extract the cube root and you get 21.2 inches; or it may be shortened thus: 1 : 3 : : (14.7401) cubed : (21.2) cubed. The other dimensions are found in the same way. As they were correctly found on a former occasion, I suppose it is unnecessary to repeat the process.

The area of "Loretto's" hold is 17 acres, 3 rods and 28 perches.

The perpendicular of E. F. M.'s triangle is 18⅜ feet; hypothenuse, 21⅜ feet. E. F. M.'s second problem is a little complicated. I would like to know out of the back end of what book he got it. The solidity of the large cone is 12.5664 cubic feet, and that of the small one is 1.5108 cubic feet. Then by the rule, as similar solids are to each other, etc., we find the height of small cone to be 6 feet, and 12 feet, or height of large cone, minus 6 feet, equal 6 feet or depth of tank; next represent one side of the bottom of the tank by x, and the other, by plus 4, multiplying the length and breadth together get x square plus 4 x, or the area of the base of the tank, and that multiplied by 6 feet, the depth, gives 6 x square, plus 24 x, or the solid contents of the tank which constitutes one side of a quadratic equation and 10.9956 cubic feet or the solidity of the frustum after the little cone is taken from the top, pluse the (product of the area of base by the depth), gives the other side of the equation, which may be readily solved.

The only drawback to its solution, I think, is the obscurity of the figures which represent the depth. Please give that clearly and we will try it next time.

PROBLEM.

A butcher wishing to buy some sheep, asked the owner how much he must give him for 20. On hearing his price he said it was too much. The owner replied that he should have 10, provided he would give him a cent for each different choice of 10 in 20, to which he agreed. How much did he pay for the 10 sheep, according to the bargain?

That railroad is 720 miles around. So, 'all right go ahead!' A. D. H.

P. S. "Loretto" was not correct in his answer to the circular rail-road problem. After the engine had made the trip to the starting point again it would have to gain 6⅜ miles to get at equal distance between the man and the tortoise, and if it has to go 720 miles to gain 1427 half miles, the question is, how far will it have to go beyond the starting point to gain 6⅜ miles. The question, you see, is in proportion. To explain a little the engine gains 719⅞ miles in a day on the tortoise, on the man it gains 708, and the mean between the two gains is the 1427 half miles—then as 1427 : 13.2 : : 720 to the number of miles which the engine has to go past the starting-point to get at equal distances between the men and the tortoise.

FEBRUARY 28, 1876.

DEAR FREEMAN—Again I have to complain about mistakes by the printer. In my solution to A. D. H.'s tortoise, man and engine problem, (as I assumed the length of the railroad to be,) made the answer, 726 426-709 miles, and sent it so; but the printer made it 720 426-709, which is quite an error. Also, in my solution to Hans Snits' problem, I had it 5313-10592 of a day by A. and C., but the printer made it 6313-10562. Still A. D. H. and I do not agree in our solution to it. As I feel somewhat tenacious in *this case*, I would like A. D. H. would review his work, and then, if we should still disagree, let Hans Snits decide by giving the true answer, if he *knows it*.

In regard to E. F. M.'s tank problem, I presume the printer made a mistake in the giving of it. The depth of the water in the tank before the cone was placed in it, is given as 5.70837-80000, which reduced, would equal over 7 feet deep of water in the tank prior to the placing of the cone therein; whereas there could not be over 6 feet of water after the cone was placed in the center. But I presume 5.70837-80000 feet was the depth of the water before the cone was placed in the tank; then in that case the problem would not be *absurd*, and the solution would be 6 feet deep, 6 feet long, and 2 feet wide.

Answer to E. F. M.'s second problem: The perpendicular was 18⅜ feet, and the hypothenuse was 21⅜ feet.

As to Rob Roy's chalk mark, I must say that I did not pay much attention to it, for I considered he had sent it as a burlesque on us mountaineers; but now that A. D. H. brings it to notice again I see I was mistaken in my idea of it. Working it hurriedly, I make the chalk mark go 1325 feet over the mile, or 6605 feet while the carriage went 5280 feet. LORETTO.

CHEST SPRINGS, Feb. 28, 1876.

DEAR FREEMAN—As some of the contributors to your "Puzzle Department" appear to be getting sorrowful, I guess it is about time I should begin to feel a little that way myself. Hence I am sorry that it hurts A. D. H.'s feelings to be shown a slight mistake. I am equally sorry that he did not see any of my solutions to problems, as it prevented him from having the pleasure of criticizing me "a little." And, lastly, I am sorry that he did not avail himself of the opportunity given him to criticize my solution to "Loretto's enlarged kettle. So wishing to make him feel happier, and not desiring to give him the trouble of hunting up my recent solutions, I will send some answers to problems for him to criticize. Feeling much obliged to "Loretto" for informing me that my answer to his kettle problem was not correct, I submit the following: Top diameter, 33.3209 inches; depth 23.091 inches.

Answer to A. D. H.'s cubic box constructed from a plank 75 feet long 14 inches wide and 4 inches thick: Side 49.767 inches.

In my first problem of last week's issue, the depth of water in tank did not appear in print as I intended. It should have been 5.70837-80000 feet—a little more than 5 7-8 feet. Please correct.

Yours, &c., E. F. M.

CHEST SPRINGS, Feb. 22, 1876.

DEAR FREEMAN—I imagine, but may be mistaken, that the following solution will give the quietus to that everlasting trapezoid question; yet "Loretto" is like the "Village Master" in Goldsmith's poem, for, "e'en though vanquished, he can argue still." After finding the hypothenuses of innummerable small triangles, I found that the line common to both fields is 97.45 rods, and the other sides of the first field are 40 rods, 80 rods and 4 rods, respectively, while those of the second are 100 rods, 36 rods, and the common side.

The answer to that plank problem is found by multiplying the length in inches by the width, then dividing by 6 and extracting the square root of the quotient, to which last add the thickness, and you have the side of the cubical box. I thought it would do no harm to explain a little, as some didn't get it right.

The length of a second's pendulum is 39.10 inches, nearly, and in 24 hours there are 86400 seconds; also, in 10 minutes there are 600 seconds; then twice 600 seconds multiplied by 39.10 and divided by 86400, gives .543 or one-half inch nearly. A. D. H.

* * *

A GREAT NATIONAL WORK.

The Centennial History of the United States, from the Discovery of the American Continent to the First Century of American Independence. By Jas. D. McCabe, Author of "A Manual of General History," "The Great Republic," &c., &c.

There has long been a great and universally-felt want of a History of the United States suitable for general use. This want is now being supplied by The National Publishing Co., of Philadelphia, who have issued a handsome volume, styled "The Centennial History of the United States," by James D. McCabe, a well-known historical writer. This work will, undoubtedly, take rank as the Standard History of the United States. It is no dry mass of details—no bombastic effort to inflame the national pride, but is a clear, vivid and brilliant narrative of the events of our history, from the discovery of the American Continent down to the present time. It traces the evidences of that mysterious race, the first occupants of our country, and gives a most interesting account of the Indians of North America, from the time of the coming of the white men. The voyages of Columbus, the explorations of the different nations of Europe and the final occupation and conquest of the land by England, are told with graphic power.

Every step of our colonial history is traced with patient fidelity, and the sources of those noble, and we trust enduring institutions which have made our country free and great, are shown with remarkable clearness. The causes of our great struggle for Independence are told with a logical force and ability unsurpassed in any work of the day. Then follows a clear and succinct account of the formation of the Federal Constitution; the establishment of the Union; the course of affairs until the breaking out of the Second War with England; and a full and comprehensive account of that War and its results. The events of our career from the close of that contest to the commencement of the Civil War, follow in their order. The history of the Civil War is related with intense vigor, and with a strict fidelity to truth. The author pleads the cause of no party or section. He states facts, points out the lessons which they teach, and appealing to neither passion nor political feeling, trusts to the good sense of his countrymen to sustain his views. The book contains an Appendix, giving an account of the approaching Centennial Exhibition.

It is comprised in one large, handsome octavo volume of 925 pages, and contains 442 fine engravings on steel and wood of historical personages and scenes. The price is so low that all can afford to purchase a copy, and each subscriber is presented with a superb lithographic engraving of the Centennial Exhibition Buildings and Grounds. It is sold by subscription only, and the publishers want agents in every county.

* * *

—It did not speak well for the intelligence of some of our contemporaries to announce that Father Tuigg hastened to New York to meet Bishop Domenec, who returned from Europe on the steamship Indiana, of the Pennsylvania line, which lands in Philadelphia and not New York.

Letter from the West.

MARENGO, IOWA, Feb. 23, 1876.

DEAR FREEMAN—Perhaps you and your two thousand readers, more or less, will be glad to peruse a short epistle "according to" one who formerly lived, moved and had his being in Ebensburg, and who, although he is now no longer "one of you," is nevertheless deeply interested in the welfare of ye mountain village and her people; and while he is at present lingering on the broad prairies of Central Iowa, his thoughts ever and anon go back in remembrance of the many happy days he passed on the tip-top of the Alleghenies. Whilst he remembers those times with pleasure, his heart is made sad when he thinks of how many "good men and true" of his acquaintance have passed away and gone to that "undiscovered bourne" during the fifteen months that he has been absent—those who, when the writer parted with them on the eve of his departure, thought it was but for a time. Yet, alas! we know not of the future.

I will now invite your attention to a short discourse on my present surroundings. Marengo, a live town of some two thousand inhabitants, is situated on the line of the C. R. I. & P. R. R., about 90 miles east of Des Moines, is the county seat of Iowa county, and withal is a very pleasant place to live. It is ahead in many respects to many towns of its size, inasmuch as it is *one* of the *four* towns in the State that have water works in good running order, (no "artesian wells," thank you!) and the citizens have lately put up a fire alarm telegraph. So you see we are protected as far as the "invention of man" goes from the devastations of the fire fiend. We have two papers here—the REPUBLICAN, a journal of many years standing and the leading paper of the county. It is a good local paper; is noted for its truth and veracity at all times—a fact which may or may not be accounted for on the score that your humble servant is one of ye typos thereon—and it don't believe Grant should have a "third term." The other paper is the DEMOCRAT, a paper yet in its infancy, it having been established only about six months ago, but is apparently succeeding well. It is a live paper and probably deserves a hearing at the hands of the party whose rights it advocates. But I did not start out with the intention of making this a political letter, that not being my "best holt," as you are well aware that I have yet nothing to say, at the ballot-box as to which party shall rule. I am not the only Keystone, nor am I the *only* Cambria county, representative in this place, as our county treasurer, Mr. Chas. Baumer, is a former Johnstowner, and a brother of the excellent Sheriff of your county. Mr. A. Baumer, another brother, also resides here, and is running a first class hotel—formerly "mine host." A sister, Mrs. Talbott, also has her home here. So, you see, with all these Cambrians around me I feel quite at home.

This county is financially in a good condition. Its farmers are generally wealthy, their chief occupation is the raising of stock, and as this crop seldom fails, the times are generally good the year 'round.

It may be "in keeping" to mention, ere I close, the fact that the present winter, in this latitude, if we can call it winter, has been an exceedingly mild one, and more like spring than anything else. However, as this statement may cause you, who have doubtless passed through a winter of "discontent," to be exceedingly sorrowful thereat, I will say no more, but close, as I am rapidly coming to the conclusion that

"The royal voices of our age demand
A keener weapon and a mightier hand"
than our'n. "KLARK."

Local Correspondence.

ST. FRANCIS' COLLEGE, Loretto, Pa.

The St. Frances' Literary Society held its last debate on Saturday, Feb. 19th. The subject of discussion was: "Whether compulsory education is beneficial or not." The chairman of debate was John Nolin, of Wheeling W. Va. The leader of the affirmative side was Harry Jacob, Huntingdon, Pa., and of the negative side George Gordon, of Osceola, Pa. The colleagues of Harry Jacob were Darfagh, Melloh, (Pittsburgh,) Harry Dellone, (Hanover, Pa.,) James Kelley, (Savannah, Ga.,) Michael Deagan, (Wheeling, W. Va.) Jacob's opponents were George Gordon, leader, Morris O'Donovan, (Middletown, N. Y.,) Joseph Swain, (Pittsburgh,) Michael Gaitly, (Wheeling, W. Va.,) and Thomas Rosenstehl, (Loretto.) The arguments on both sides were very good, but the chairman decided that the negative side came out second best. Hence the affirmative side won the day.

The subject for the next debate is: "Was slavery beneficial to the U. S. or not."

Mr. Editor, please insert the above, and once we become rightly settled and organized will contribute to your enterprising paper and do all in our power to help you along. MEMBERS.

Dr. Finney's Compound Syrup of Buchu is guaranteed to cure Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder, painful or suppressed urination so frequent in old age, painful or suppressed menstruation, lacorrhœa or whites, gravel, gleet, stricture, bloody discharges, Bright's disease, brickdust deposits, dropsy, pain in the back or side, sick headache, pimples, blotches and eruptions on the face, and all diseases of a specific or constitutional nature, regardless of duration, age or sex. Compound Syrup of Buchu is a positive and radical cure. For sale by LEMMON & MURRAY, Ebensburg.

OBITUARY.

EMIGH.—Died, at his residence in Summerhill township, on Saturday, Feb. 26, 1875, of paralysis, Mr. JACOB EMIGH, aged 85 years.

Mr. Emigh was one of the pioneer settlers in that vicinity, having resided for more than half a century in Summerhill township. He was widely known and universally respected. His remains were followed to their last resting place (the U. B. cemetery, Wilmore,) on Monday last, by a large concourse of friends

SULTZBACH.—Died, in Philadelphia, on Monday, Jan. 21, 1876, Mr. EMANUEL SULTZBACH, aged about 64 years.

Mr. Sultzbach was the father of our townsman, Mr. Simon Sultzbach, and some twenty years ago resided in Carrolltown, this county, where he was engaged in the mercantile business. He subsequently removed to this place, where he remained about one year. He was a firm believer in the Hebrew persuasion and was buried with all the ceremonies peculiar to that ancient faith. He was esteemed by all who knew him, and, dying, has left an honored name behind him.

LILLY.—Died, in Cambria township, at 2 a. m., on Friday, Feb. 25th, 1876, of inflammation of the brain, CECELIA GERTRUDE, only daughter of Isidore and Mary I. Lilly, aged 2 years, 9 months and 27 days.

Suffer the babe to return to Me!
That I left in your arms awhile;
The shining soul in its cherished form
The earth can but defile.

Suffer the feet, that you lov'd to guide,
In the quiet grave to rest:—
The way thro' life is a toilsome way—
Through a stranger land at best.

Suffer your lamb to come to Me—
Let Me place her in My fold;
She never shall feel the heat again,
Nor tremble in cold.

* * * * * * *

Sweet lamb, our love shall enfold you still,
But you need our care no more:
Return to Him—we shall seek His fold
When the trials of life are o'er. M.

NOTICE.—For special reasons we hereby caution all persons against negotiating or otherwise meddling with our note now in the hands of Simon Neabower.

FINNEY & JOHNSON.

McPherson, Pa., Feb. 21, 1876. [3-2. 3t.]

NOW FOR GOOD MEAT AT BOTTOM PRICES!—The undersigned desires to inform the public that he has opened a MEAT MARKET in the building recently occupied by Lewis Rodgers, on Centre street. Fresh meat of all kinds on Monday and Friday evenings of each week. My terms will be STRICTLY CASH, and prices much lower than elsewhere in Ebensburg.

D. H. ZAHM.

March 2, 1876.-tf.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that I have purchased the following articles of personal property from Francis Luther, of Susquehanna township, Cambria county, and have left the same in his care until I see proper to remove them, to wit: 1 roan mare, 2 brown mares, 1 cow, 3 two-year old steers, 3 yearling calves, 9 sheep, 5 pigs, 1 wagon, 1 fanning mill, 2 sets harness, 2 stoves; a lot of household and kitchen furniture; a lot of hay and straw in barn, 60 bushels oats; 15 bushels rye; beds and bedding. All persons are warned not to interfere with the same.

H. C. KIRKPATRICK.

Carroll Twp., Feb. 28, 1876.-3t.

FARM FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale the fine FARM now owned by JOHN M. WILLIAMS, situate in Cambria township, one mile east of Ebensburg, containing 125 ACRES, of which 90 ACRES are cleared, having thereon good buildings, a large orchard, and a sufficient supply of water for the use of house and stock. This is a desirable farm, convenient to market, churches and schools. If not sold by the 15th of April next it will then be for rent. For further particulars call on or address JOHN GITTINGS, Ag't.

Ebensburg, March 3, 1876.-1m.

Boyd & Gamble,
ARCHITECTS
And Superintendents!
Germania Bank Building,
Corner Wood and Diamond Sts.,
[2-3.] PITTSBURGH, PA. [1y.]

LICENSE NOTICE.—Petitions for Tavern and Eating House Licenses have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria county by the following named persons, and will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of said county at March Sessions, 1876:

TAVERN LICENSE.

Barr Twp.—Nicholas Lambour, Bernard Vogle.

Carrolltown Boro.—Lawrence Schroth, Paul Elwanger, Edward L. Binder, Andrew H. Haug.

Cambria Boro.—Peter Sarlouis, George Aigner, Ann Mary Kurtz, Henry Gore, John H. Gallagher, Elizabeth McDonald, Peter Haughey, Bernard Fitzpatrick, Edward Howe.

Conemaugh Boro.—Jos. Menser, Pius Klug, 1st Ward; Joseph Daily, Michael Toohey, 2d Ward.

East Conemaugh Boro.—Leonard Kist, David Faloon.

Chest Springs Boro.—John Crouse.

Croyle Twp.—Peter Brown.

Chest Twp., at St. Boniface.—Thomas Ott.

Ebensburg Boro.—Henry Foster, John A. Blair, John Fitzharris, Michael Laterner, Martin Rist, West Ward; L. H. Linton, East Ward.

Franklin Bror.—Peter Bubritz.

Gallitzin Boro.—Albert Bender, Samuel A. Criste.

Gallitzin Twp.—Patrick O'Dowd, Anthony McCue.

Johnstown Boro.—Conrad Raab, John V. Shaffer, E. H. Willower, John Raab, Lawrence Reich, Elizabeth Kohler, John Garhart, Henry Baltzer & Louis C. Lambert, John Coad, Philip Shuttles, Mich. Finegan, P. O. Connell, Thos. S. Davis, John M'Dermott, John Shiffhour, 2d Ward; Henry Vonalt, Charles Zimmerman, George Shaffer, John Fritz, Charles Kast, Jos. Shoemaker, Joseph Boxler, Augus Danges, George Raab, John Karr, Philip Hertzinger, Louis Leitenberger, Thos. H. Heist & Chas. Kropp, D. W. Harshberger, John M. King, Adam Biershark, 3d Ward; John A. Stemmer, Alben Pfeiffer, Oscar Graffe, Henry Hausman, W. H. Thompson, 4th Ward; August Weigand, 5th Ward; Henry Shaffer, 6th Ward.

Loretto Boro.—Florian Bangle, F. X. Haid.

Millville Boro.—Joseph Fieldhouse, Mrs. M. Grady Frederick Schwaderer, Emanuel James, Richard Dowling, 1st Ward; Bridget McDermitt, Ann Dailey, 2d Ward.

Richland Twp.—Echart Maizi Jacob Roehm, Bernard Nees, John Tees.

Summitville Bor.—Chaistion Reich.

Washington Twp.—Jacob S. Kiel, Michael C. Bradley, Margaret Helle, Geo. W. Mullin.

Wilmore Boro.—George Wenderoth, Joseph Horner.

QUART LICENSE.

Johnstown, 3d Ward.—John Ludwig, P. S. Fisher & Co., Henry Fritz & Co.

EATING HOUSE LICENSE.

Carrolltown Boro.—Henry Blum, Julius Stich.

Washington Twp.—Geo. J. Schwaderer, Wm. Flinn, Mark B. McLaughlin.

Wilmore Boro.—John Schroth, P. F. Kirby.

Johnstown, 4th Ward.—Jacob Fend.

B. McCOLGAN, Clerk Q. S.

Office Clerk of Q. S., Ebensburg, Feb. 28, 1876.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named Accounts have been passed and filed in the Register's Office at Ebensburg, in and for the County of Cambria, and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said county, for confirmation and allowance, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of MARCH, 1876, to wit:

1. The second and final account of Jesse H. Dimond, executor of Charity Dimond, late of Munster township, deceased.
2. The first and final account of John Geis and Andrew Foster, executors of Magdalena Kredel, late of Conemaugh borough, deceased.
3. The first and final account of Emil Young, guardian of George Dorr, a minor child of August Dorr, late of Johnstown borough, deceased.
4. The first account of Emily S. Jamison, administratrix of Dr. W. W. Jamison, late of Loretto borough, dec'd.
5. The account of Geo. Grumbling, administrator of Charles Shirey, late of Adams township, deceased.
6. The first and partial account of Jacob Horner and Christian Good, executors of John J. Horner, late of Conemaugh township, deceased.
7. The first and final account of Geo. W. McGary, guardian of Elizabeth H., Annie E. and Mary E. Sease, minor children of John Sease, late of Johnstown borough, deceased.
8. The second account of Margaret Snedden, executrix of James Snedden, late of Woodvale borough, deceased.
9. The second account of Jacob Trefts, administrator of J. Adam Trefts, late of Johnstown borough, deceased.
10. The first and final account of Mary Hogan and Patrick Hogan, executors of Daniel Hogan, late of Millville borough, deceased.
11. The first and final account of Valentine Quartz, executor of Mary Hassey, late of Washington township, deceased.
12. The first and final account of T. G. Pugh, administrator of John M. Beecher, late of Woodvale borough, deceased.
13. The first and final account of Geo. McGary, administrator of Augustus McGary, late of Johnstown borough, deceased.
14. The account of Charles Unverzacht and Elizabeth Bending, administrators of John Bending, late of Johnstown borough, deceased.
15. The first and partial account of John J. Roberts, administrator of Robert J. Roberts, late of Cambria township, deceased.
16. The first account of John G. Kaylor, Thomas Sargent and Joseph Hogue, executors of Peter Kaylor, late of Munster township, deceased.
17. The account of Eliza Noonan, acting administratrix of Jeremiah Noonan, late of Munster township, deceased.
18. The second and partial account of P. F. Custer and W. H. Sechler, executors of Samuel Stiles late of Jackson township, deceased.
19. The first and final account of George Roseline, administrator of Jacob Settlemoyer, late of Summerhill township, deceased.
20. The account of F. M. George and Joseph Criste, executors of Otho Styner, late of Washington township, deceased.

JAMES M. SINGER, Register.

Register's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 26, 1876.

TRIAL LIST, MARCH TERM.—List of Causes set down for trial at a Court of Common Pleas, to be held at Ebensburg for Cambria county, commencing on Monday, 27th, March A. D. 1876

FIRST WEEK.

Lumeriz	vs. Gillan.
Christy	vs. Mountain Coal Co.
Richards	vs. Flanagan.
Brotherline	vs. Fisk et. al.
The Lane Mattress Co.	vs. Wm. P. Patton.
Frye	vs. Hershberger.
Brady	vs. McGough.
McDonald Adm.	vs. Lambert.
Sharbaugh	vs. Johnston.
Watters	vs. Shoemaker.
Noel	vs. Thomas.
Wm. M. Lloyd for use	vs. G. W. Lloyd et. al.
Rose	vs. Rager.

SECOND WEEK.

Hugus	vs. Morrison.
Johnston & Scanlan	vs. Brotherline.
Brawley use	vs. Williams.
Thomas	vs. Evans.
Roland	vs. Evans.
Owens	vs. Evans.
Myers & Co.	vs. Conrad.
Stineman	vs. Kurtz.
Boyer, endorser	vs. Hollen et. al.
Beam	vs. Benton & James.
Dillinger & Stevenson	vs. Linton & Son.
School District of Cambria Borough	vs. John Cox et. al.
McCasker	vs. Quinn.
Krois	vs. Finney & Johnston.
Trout	vs. Wolesiagle & Son.
Woleslagle & Son	vs. Myers & Co.
Todd's Adm.	vs. Waters.
Bearer	vs. Dysart.
Krise	vs. Neibower.
Sesger & wife	vs. Gleason & wife.
Susitzberger & Co	vs. Harshberger.
Milliken for use	vs. Christy.

B. McCOLGAN, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office Ebensburg Feb. 28, 1876.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.—Notice is hereby given that the following named appraisements of personal property and real estate of decedents, selected and set apart for the widows of intestates under the Act of Assembly of the 14th day of April, A. D. 1851, have been filed in the Register's office at Ebensburg and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, for confirmation and allowance, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of MARCH, A. D. 1876, to wit:

1. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Elmira Adams, widow of John D. Adams, late of Coopersdale borough, deceased—$300.00.
2. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Sarah B. Hite, widow of Josiah K. Hite, late of Ebensburg borough, deceased—$300.00.
3. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Jane Beecher, widow of John M. Beecher, late of Woodvale borough, deceased.
4. Inventory and appraisement of certain real estate appraised and set apart for Priscilla Yinger, widow of George Yinger, late of Loretto borough, deceased—$400.00.
5. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Elizabeth Heiple, widow of Louis P. Heiple, late of Yoder township, deceased—$330.00.
6. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Mary Pfarr, widow of Adam Pfarr, late of Cambria borough, deceased—$181.47.
7. Inventory and appraisement of certain personal property appraised and set apart for Sarah Gates, widow of George Gates, late of Yoder township, deceased—$12.15.

JAMES M. SINGER, Register.

Register's Office, Ebensburg, Feb. 26, 1876.

NOTICE.—The Board of School Directors of Loretto School District intend to make application to the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, at the March Term, 1876, for a decree authorizing said Board to borrow money for the purpose of paying for ground and building a school house thereon, for the use of said school district.

F. O'FRIEL, President.

W. W. MCATEER, Secretary. [2-25.-3t.]

JOHNSTOWN SAVINGS BANK!

120 Clinton St., Johnstown, Pa.

CHARTERED SEPT. 12, 1870. DEPOSITS received of all sums not less than One Dollar. Present rate of interest, six per cent. Interest is due in the months of June and December, and if not withdrawn is added to the deposit, thus compounding twice a year without troubling the depositor to call or even to present the deposit book. Money loaned on Real Estate. Preference with liberal rates and long time, given to borrowers offering first mortgages on farms worth four or more times the amount of loan desired. Good reference perfect titles, etc., required.

This corporation is exclusively a Savings Bank. No commercial deposits received, nor discounts granted. No loans on personal security.

Blank applications for borrowers, copies of the rules, by-laws, and special law relating to this Bank sent to any address desired.

TRUSTEES—James Cooper, David Dibert, C. B. Ellis, A. J. Hawes, F. W. Hay, John Lowman, T. H. Lapsley, Daniel McLaughlin, D. J. Morrell, James McMillen, James Morley, Lewis Plitt, H. A. Boggs, Conrad Suppes, George F. Swank, and W. W. Walters.

DANIEL J. MORRELL, President.

FRANK DIBERT, Treasurer.

CYRUS ELDER, Solicitor. [12-3.-75.-1y.]

A FARM OF YOUR OWN

—IS—

THE BEST REMEDY FOR HARD TIMES.

FREE HOMESTEADS!

—AND THE—

Best and Cheapest Railroad Land

ARE ON THE LINE OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

IN NEBRASKA.

SECURE A HOME NOW! Full information sent free to all parts of the world. Address O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner U. P. R. R., Omaha, Neb.

CHEAP LANDS

IN THE GREAT SOUTHWEST!

The Little Rock and Fort Smith Railway Company is selling, at exceptionally low prices and on terms to suit purchasers, over

ONE MILLION ACRES

of their magnificent grant, on either side and within twenty miles of their road. Admirably suited for production of Corn, Cotton, Grain Grass, Fruits and all other Northern crops. Winters are mild, permitting out-door labor for eleven months. Soil fertile beyond precedent. No grasshoppers, no drought. Special inducements for establishment of manufactories. For circulars, address W. D. SLACK, Land Commissioner, Little Rock, Ark.

TAVERN STAND FOR RENT.—The undersigned offers for rent his large, well known and conveniently located Tavern Stand and dwelling house, together with brew house if desired. Situate in the borough of Loretto, Cambria county. This house has all the necessary accomodations required by law, such as rooms, stabling, &c., together with ice house, wash house, pumps, &c. Possession will be given on the first day of April, 1876. For terms and further particulars apply by the latter part of March to

FLORIAN BENGELE.

Loretto, Jan. 14, 1876.

ASTONISHING!

"Yet forty days and Nineveh shall be overthrown."

Future events prophecied by rules in Benner's Prophetic Book. Fortunes foretold in the ups and downs of prices for the next twenty years: the future judged by the past. What years to make money on pig-iron, hogs, corn, provisions, cotton, and when we will have the next panic: what year hard times will end and business revive again. Every farmer, manufacturer, legitimate trader and speculator should have this book to know the future, so as to avoid loss and be successful. Sent to any name, post-paid, for $1. Address SAM'L BENNER, Bainbridge, Ross County, O.

HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA

WANTED AGENTS in every town, to canvass for Dr. CORNELL'S new and popular History of Pennsylvania from the earliest discovery to the present time. A splendid book, complete in one volume, ILLUSTRATED and published at a price within reach of the people. A rare chance for a first-class canvasser. Address Quaker City Publishing Co., 217 and 219 Quince street, Philadelphia.

HOTEL PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber offers at private sale the well known Hotel property owned by him, in Carrolltown borough.

The entire property, consisting of a commodious Hotel building, large and well arranged Stable and Outbuildings, are in first class condition, and the stand itself is one of the best patronized in northern Cambria.

☞ Terms favorable and title perfect. Call on or address DOMENIC EGER.

Feb. 11.-3t. Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.

FITS AND EPILEPSY

POSITIVELY CURED.

The worst cases of the longest standing, by using

DR. HEBBARD'S CURE.

IT HAS CURED THOUSANDS,

and will give $1,000 for a case it will not benefit. A bottle sent free to all addressing J. E. DIBBLEE, Chemist, Office, 1355 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership theretofore existing between the undersigned in the ownership of the horse "May Duke" and in the business carried on by the subscribers under the firm name of Haug & Laterner, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 7th day of September, 1875; and, further, that the accounts due said firm are to be paid to A. H. Haug.

A. H. HAUG,

JOHN LATERNER.

Carrolltown, Feb. 15, 1876.-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of ADAM SETTLEMOYER.

Letters of administration on the estate of Adam Settlemoyer, late of Croyle township, Cambria county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them properly probated for settlement.

J. W. PRINGLE, Administrator.

Summerhill, Feb. 25, 1876. 6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of LENA DELOZIER dec'd.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Lena Delozier, late of Allegheny township, Cambria county, deceased, have been issued to the undersigned, who hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate that payment must be made without delay, and those having claims against the same will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

F. O'FRIEL, Executor.

Loretto, Feb. 24, 1876.-6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of NICHOLAS HEFFELY, dec'd.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Nicholas Heffely, late of Barr township, Cambria county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been issued to the undersigned, residing in said township, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

MICHAEL KIRSH, Executor.

Barr Twp., Jan. 31, 1876. [2-4.-6t.]

Miller House

LATE "CAIN HOUSE,"

Corner Main and Pittsburgh Sts.,

GREENSBURG, PA.

Very Centre Town. Fronts Court House. S'th Ent

[2-4.'75.-tf.] JOHN PORTER, Lessee.

FITS,

EPILEPSY, FALLING FITS

CURED.

This is no humbug. For information inquire of or write to MOYER BROTHERS, Wholesale Druggists, Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Penn'a.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the application of Loretto Borough to become subject to the provisions of the Act of Assembly of April 3, 1851, relating to Boroughs, and also to open an alley in said Borough, will be presented to the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, in and for Cambria county, at the coming March Session.

J. G. LAKE,

Feb. 11, 1876.-3t. Attorney for Applicants.

50 Visiting Cards, with your name finely printed, sent for 25c. We have 100 styles. Agents Wanted. 3 samples sent for stamp. A. H. FULLER & CO., Brockton, Mass.

$77 PER WEEK GUARANTEED to Agents, Male and Female, in their own locality. Terms and OUTFIT FREE. Address P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Maine.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & CO., Portland, Me.

The Instinct of Acquisition.

A ferret strangled herself by trying to squeeze through too narrow an opening. She left a very young family of three orphans. These I gave, in the middle of the day, to a Brahma hen which had been sitting on dummies for about a month. She took to them almost immediately, and remained with them rather more than a fortnight, at the end of which time I had to cause a separation, in consequence of the hen having suffocated one of the ferrets by standing on its neck. During the whole of the time that the ferrets were left with the hen the latter had to sit upon the nest; for the young ferrets, of course, were not able to follow the hen about as chickens would have done. The hen, as might be expected, was very much puzzled at the lethargy of her offspring. Two or three times a day she used to fly off the nest, calling upon her brood to follow; but upon hearing their cries of distress from cold she always returned immediately and sat with patience for six or seven hours more. I should have said that it only took the hen one day to learn the meaning of these cries of distress; for after the first day she would always run in an agitated manner to any place where I concealed the ferrets, provided that this place was not too far away from the nest to prevent her from hearing the cries of distress. Yet I do not think that it would be possible to conceive of a greater contrast than that between the shrill peeping note of a young chicken and the hoarse growling noise of a young ferret. On the other hand, I cannot say that the young ferrets ever seemed to learn the meaning of the hen's clucking. During the whole of the time that the hen was allowed to set upon the ferrets she used to comb out their hair with her bill in the same way as hens in general comb out the feathers of their chickens. While engaged in this process, however, she used frequently to stop and look with one eye at the wriggling nestful with an inquiring gaze expressive of astonishment. At other times, also, her family gave her good reason to be surprised; for she used often to fly off the nest suddenly with a scream—an action which was doubtless due to the unaccustomed sensation of being nipped by the young ferrets in their search for the teats. It is further worth while to remark that the hen showed so much uneasiness when the ferrets were taken from her to be fed that at one time I thought she was going to desert them altogether. After this, therefore, the ferrets were always fed in the nest, and with the arrangement the hen was perfectly satisfied—apparently because she thought that he had some share in the feeding prosess. At any rate she used to cluck when she saw the milk coming, and surveyed the feeding with evident satisfaction. Altogether I consider this a very remarkable instance of the plasticity of instinct. The hen, it should be said, was a young one, and had never reared a brood of chickens. A few months before she reared the young ferrets she had been attacked and nearly killed by an old ferret who had escaped from his hatch. The young ferrets were taken from her several days before their eyes were open.—*Nature.*

◆

An Indian Mill.—On the farm of Mr. Hollis Smith, near Marengo, Calhoun county, Michigan, there exists an interesting monument of aboriginal life known in the locality as "The Indian Mill." As described in a letter by Mr. W. H. Payne, of Adrian, it consists of a great block of free-stone, about fifteen feet in length and five feet in width. Near one edge of this block there is a hole fifteen inches deep, having a diameter at the top of twenty inches, resembling a large mortar. "At the time of my visit," writes Mr. Payne, "this 'mill' was filled with water from recent rains. This was measured as it was dipped out, and amounted to fourteen gallons. Early settlers report that this spot was frequented by Indians, who brought their corn to be ground or pounded in this stone mortar. In the vicinity were seen many broad smooth-faced stones, whose surfaces seem to have been highly heated. It is not improbable that these were used by Indians, whereon to bake their cakes of corn. The grain was pounded as follows: A spring-pole was attached to one of the trees which stood near, and from the free end of this was suspended over the mortar, by means of twisted bark, a stone of convenient form and size. Stones suitable for this purpose lie beside the 'mill,' and it is probable that they once served the purpose above indicated."

◆

A bank which pays the check of a customer after the officers know that he is dead cannot charge the same to his account, except by leave of his executors or administrators, but must hold it as an evidence of debt, and share the fate of other creditors. Thus, A has on deposit in a bank the sum of $10,000, and has issued checks against it for that amount. The checks are afterwards presented for payment. If the bank pays the money the administrator duly appointed may still draw out the $10,000 as part of the estate he represents, enforcing the payment by an order of the court if the bank refuses his draft, and the bank must wait a year for its reimbursement, and then, if the estate does not pay in full, take its pro rata share with the other creditors. In fact, it stands precisely like any private person who has bought up the check after the death of the drawer. The law only protects the payment where the bank, in the ordinary course of business, has paid the checks in good faith without having heard of the drawer's decease

CALIFORNIA!!
THE CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY

Embraces under one management the Great Trunk Railway Lines of the WEST and NORTH-WEST, and with its numerous branches and connections, forms the shortest and quickest route between Chicago and all points in Illinois, Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, California, and the Western Territories. Its

Omaha and California Line

Is the shortest and best route for all points in Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California, Oregon, China, Japan and Australia. Its

Chicago, Madison and St. Paul Line

Is the short line for Northern Wisconsin and Minnesota and for Madison, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and all points in the Great Northwest. Its

Winona and St. Peter Line

Is the only route for Winona, Rochester, Owatonna, Mankato, St. Peter, New Ulm, and all points in Southern and Central Minnesota. Its

Green Bay and Marquette Line

Is the only line for Janesville, Watertown, Fond Du Lac, Oshkosh, Appleton, Green Bay, Escanaba, Negaunee, Marquette, Houghton, Hancock and the Lake Superior Country. Its

Freeport and Dubuque Line

Is the only route for Elgin, Rockford, Freeport, and all points via Freeport. Its

Chicago and Milwaukee Line,

Is the old Lake Shore Route, and is the only one passing through Evanston, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Waukegan, Racine, Kenosha, to Milwaukee.

Pullman Palace Cars

are run on all through trains of this road.

This is the ONLY LINE running these cars between Chicago and St. Paul, Chicago and Milwaukee, or Chicago and Winona.

At Omaha our Sleepers connect with the Overland Sleepers on the Union Pacific Railroad for all points West of the Missouri River.

On the arrival of the trains from the East or South, the trains of the Chicago & North-Western Railway LEAVE CHICAGO as follows:

For Council Bluffs, Omaha and California. Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to Council Bluffs.

For St. Paul and Minneapolis. Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached on both trains.

For Green Bay and Lake Superior. Two Trains daily, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, and running through to Marquette.

For Milwaukee. Four Through Trains daily, Pullman Cars on night trains, Parlor Chair Cars on day trains.

For Sparta and Winona and points in Minnesota. One Through Train daily, with Pullman Sleepers to Winona.

For Dubuque, via Freeport, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on night trains.

For Dubuque and La Crosse, via Clinton, Two Through Trains daily, with Pullman Cars on the night train to McGregor, Iowa.

For Sioux City and Yankton. Two Trains daily. Pullman Cars to Missouri Valley Junction.

For Lake Geneva. Four Trains daily.

For Rockford, Sterling, Kenosha, Janesville, and other points, you can have from two to ten trains daily.

New York Office, No. 415 Broadway; Boston Office, No. 5 State Street; Omaha Office, 253 Farnham Street; San Francisco Office, 121 Montgomery Street; Chicago Ticket Offices: 62 Clark St., under Sherman House; corner Canal and Madison Streets; Kinzie Street Depot, corner W. Kinzie and Canal Streets; Wells Street Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie Streets.

For rates or information not attainable from your home ticket agents apply to

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Ag't. MARVIN HUGHITT, Gen. Sup't, Chicago.
January 28, 1876.-1y.

COLLINS, JOHNSTON & Co.
BANKERS,
EBENSBURG, PA.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT,
PAYABLE ON DEMAND.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.
MONEY LOANED, COLLECTIONS MADE,
AND A GENERAL
BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

☞Special attention paid to business of correspondents.
JAS. P. MURPHY, Cashier.
Nov. 19, 1875.-tf.

JOHN DIBERT..............JOHN D. ROBERTS.

John Dibert & Co.,
BANKERS,
Corner Main and Franklin Sts.,
JOHNSTOWN, Pa.

Accounts of Merchants and other business people solicited. Drafts negotiable in all parts of the country for sale. Money Loaned and Collections Made, Interest at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum allowed on Time Deposits.

Savings Deposits Books issued, and Interest Compounded Semi-annually when desired.

A General Banking Business Transacted.
Sept. 10, 1875.-6m.

Mrs. M. MOORE,
323 Penn Avenue, near 10th St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

To the Ladies!
I am just in receipt of a large invoice of
MOST ELEGANT GOODS!
which will be closed out at great bargains and at one half their real value. In part as follows:
French Garments,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
SHADED VELVET DRESSES,
ELEGANT SILK CLOAKS,
lined with the finest furs; Palorene Saques, new style Cloth Cloaks, Overdresses, Neck Scarfs, black and white Damasse Camel's Hair Costumes, Sicilliene Jackets, Hats and Bonnets, and a large invoice of Seal Skin Saques, Muffs and Boas; also a magnificent assortment of Real Lace Flouncings.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 18, 1875.-7m.

FIRST PRIZE AT VIENNA EXPOSITION, 1873.

W. H. ROSENSTEEL,
Manufacturer of superior
Union Crop LEATHER,
AND DEALER IN
BARK, HIDES, AND PLASTERERS' HAIR,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

4,000 cords of Oak and Hemlock Bark wanted. Cash paid on delivery at the Tannery.
Jan. 7, 1876.-1y.

MILLINERY & DRESS MAKING.—The attention of the Ladies of Ebensburg and vicinity is directed to the fact that MRS. R. E. JONES has just received an invoice of new and fashionable Millinery Goods, at her rooms in the East Ward, Ebensburg. Wedding Bonnets, Hats, etc., a specialty. Dressmaking promptly and neatly done. The patronage of the ladies is respectfully solicited. 6-1.'71.]

COAL! COAL!!—The subscriber is prepared to furnish, in large or small quantities, all qualities of ANTHRACITE and BITUMINOUS COAL, at lowest market rates. Coal delivered promptly and free of charge for hauling at any point in Ebensburg or vicinity. Orders left at the ZAHM STORE will receive early attention. DANIEL H. ZAHM.

J. B. McCONNELL, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
LORETTO, PA.
Office formerly occupied by Dr. Jamison. Night calls can be made at Post-office. [5-14.-6m.*]

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

F. W. HAY & SON
Manufacturers,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
-OF-
TIN, COPPER,
-AND-
Sheet Iron Wares
AND DEALERS IN
HEATING PARLOR and COOKING
STOVES,
Sheet Metals,
-AND-
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON
PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

W. D. M'CLELLAND.........JOHN HANNAN.

M'CLELLAND & CO.,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Fancy and Plain
FURNITURE!
AND CHAIRS.
We keep constantly on hand in great variety a full line of elegant
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,
IN STYLES AND AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL CUSTOMERS
Having the most skillful workmen in the city, we are prepared to fill all orders for
OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!
IN PIECES OR SUITS,
At PRICES Below
Either Eastern or Western Manufacturers.
Wareroom, No. 81 FRANKLIN Street,
NEARLY OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.
Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done.
☞All Furniture sent for and delivered in the city free of charge. [3-13.'74.-tf.]

Wood, Morrell & Co.,
WASHINGTON STREET,
Near PENN'A R. R. DEPOT,
Johnstown, Pa.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
DRY GOODS
MILLINERY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASSWARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,
PROVISIONS and FEED of all kind,
Together with all manner of Western Produce, such as
FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, ETC.
☞Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

Andrew Moses,
TAILOR AND DRAPER,
CLINTON STREET,
JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Parke's Marble Works,
139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and execution of work.
☞Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try us.
Oct. 24.-m.* JOHN PARKE.

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up-stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

WM. H. SECHLER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on second floor of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. [1-21.'76.-tf.]

Some fury for revenge exists in what we may call the Badawi and the semi-Badawi stages of society, from the "Red Indian" to the Corsican. It is a religious duty. The ghost of the murdered man cannot rest; he haunts the family; even the screech owl and the cuckoo are the voices calling for vengeance. The Albanian or Montenegrin mother will still hang up the blood-stained paternal shirt, and show it to her sons till they take the murderer's life. Hence we shall see that a brother, not a friend, is compelled to behead his wounded brother who ran the risk of falling into Ottoman hands, and when a criminal was shot a multitude took part in the execution. If blood-money (patiti Krvarinu) was accepted, a long ceremony took place. On a fixed day the man-slayer, wearing the fatal weapon round his neck, crawled up to the head of the assembled family, and implored his pardon. The latter, taking the arm, cried in a loud and terrible voice, "Brethren! here is the slayer of our kinsman, will ye that I put him to death?" The reply was, "Pardon him, in the name of God!" The homicide then kissed the feet, the knees, the hands, and finally the lips of the "Domachin," (house-master;) and thus peace was made. Then all sat down to a copious feast, paid for by the murderer, in addition to the 50 or 60 sequins of "blood-money." yet the national saying was, and still is, "Onse ne osveti, onse ne posveti"—Qui non vindicat non sanctificatur. The universal practice is a curious comment upon the theory of Christianity.—*Cornhill.*

◆

There are two little arteries which supply the whole face with blood, one on each side; these branch off from the main arteries on each side of the wind-pipe, and running upward toward the eyes, pass over the outside of the jawbone, about two thirds of the way back from the chin to the angle of the jaw, under the ear. Each of these arteries, of course, supplies just one half of the face, the nose being the dividing line; the left nostril is supplied with blood by the left artery and the right nostril by the right artery. Now, supposing your nose bleeds by the right nostril, with the end of the fore finger feel along the outer edge of the right jaw until you feel the beating of the artery directly under your finger, the same as the pulse in your wrist, then press the finger hard upon it, thus getting the little fellow in a tight place between your finger and the jaw-bone; the result will be that not a drop of blood goes into that side of your face while the pressure continues; hence the nose instantly stops bleeding for want of blood to flow; continue the pressure for five or ten minutes and the ruptured vessels in the nose will by that time probably contract so that when you let the blood into them they will not leak. Bleeding from a cut or wound anywhere about the face may be stopped in the same way. The Creator probably placed these arteries as they are that they might be controlled. Those in the back of the head, arms and legs are all arranged very conveniently for being controlled in like manner.

◆

The Day You Were Born.—An exchange tells us that the following is an infallible method of discovering the day of the week on which any person was born, or the day of the week on which a given day of the month any number of years previous occurred. To the number representing your age in years at your next birthday add one-fourth for leap-years; this amount divided by seven, and the remainder, counted back from the day of the week on which you were born. For instance on your next birthday you will be twenty-four years old; this divide by 4, and the quotient, 6, added to 24 gives 30 as the amount, which, divided by 7, the number of days in a week, gives four weeks and a remainder of two days. Now, if your birthday this year comes on Monday, count back two days, and you have the day on which you were born—Saturday. Try it.

◆

To remedy badly-shutting windows, cover the bottom of the sash with fresh putty, chalk the corresponding face of the frame, shut down the window fast and leave it long enough for the putty to harden. The fresh putty will accommodate itself to any inequalities and harden into a permanent, close fitting joint, any excess being pressed out between the sash and the frame. The chalk on the latter will prevent the putty adhering to it and thus interfering with the opening of the window.

◆

To Keep Hams.—There is no better way to keep hams through the summer, free from taint or insects, than by hanging them up in the smokehouse, which is of course to be kept perfectly dark. Where there is no smokehouse or dark room, sew each ham up in a canvas bag and thoroughly whitewash it. We have also kept them perfectly by rubbing into them wood ashes, packing them in barrels and covering them with ashes.

◆

Cure for Chilblains and Neuralgia.—Take one ounce each of chloroform, hartshorn, turpentine, oil of spike and sweet oil; shake well, heat it by the fire, and apply three or four times a day. I have tried it, writes a correspondent, after suffering for eleven years, and have experienced a permanent cure.

◆

A sovereign remedy for stains from gallnut ink and iron-mould is a solution of one part of oxalic acid in ten parts of hot water. Dip the stain in this solution, and after a few minutes it will disappear. Afterwards rinse the spot in a solution of soda to kill the acid and restore the color if affected.

BUY YOUR MUSICAL GOODS AT
KNAKE & McGINN'S,
Importers, Manufacturers, and Dealers in all kinds of
MUSICAL MERCHANDISE!
MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED
KNAKE & McGINN PIANO, AND THE PHILHARMONIC ORGAN
GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR THE
PATENT ARION PIANO.
Dealers in Distin & Co.'s (London), Besson (London), Saxe (Paris), Piston Valve, and our own mak of Rotary Valve BAND INSTRUMENTS. The best and freshest Strings for all Instruments constantly on hand.

Being PUBLISHERS of SHEET MUSIC, we make this branch a specialty, and always keep a full stock of the latest and best pieces on hand. Our stock of music books of all kinds is complete.
PIANOS AND ORGANS SOLD ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN.
OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
Clergymen, Principals of Seminaries, Leaders of Bands, Teachers, and all wishing to purchase Musical Goods, will find it to their interest to communicate directly with us.
Catalogues and Price Lists furnished free on application.

WAREROOMS, No. 12 Sixth Street, (Late St. Clair.)
[1-29.-1y.] PITTSBURGH, PA.

GIANT TOBACCO WORKS!
MUSSELMAN & CO.,
Louisville, Ky.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of CHEWING TOBACCO; also the celebrated
GIANT AND IRONSIDE NAVY.
To be had in Pittsburgh from R. & W. Jenkinson, John Fullerton & Son, J. W. Taylor, Martin Heyl, T. J. Wallace, J. M. Siebel & Co., E. Pourtell & Co., Carter Brothers, Dilworth Brothers, T. C. Jenkins, Knox & Orr, C. Atwell & Co., S. F. Picking, Herzog & Buchanan, Pretzfeld Bro., Henry Dallmayer, and all other Tobacco and Grocery Houses. [1-7.-6m.]

IXL-THE WOMAN'S FRIEND
THE BEST FINISHED AND MOST PERFECT "FLAT IRON" EVER MADE.
Interchangeable Handle and Shield Combined.

Patented May 4, 1875.

The handle is entirely separate, and may be used for any number of Irons. It can be adjusted instantly, and being provided with a shield the hand is completely protected from the heat. No holder is required when using. When the iron is being heated, the handle must be detached. We will send to any address, on receipt of Draft or P. O. Order for the amount, either of the following sets:

Set No. 1—3 Irons of 5, 6 and 7 lbs., 1 handle, $2.00
" 2—3 " 6, 7 and 8 lbs., " 2.30
" 3—3 " 7, 8 and 9 lbs., " 2.60

Nickel plated Irons, 75cts. per set extra.
Any party ordering five sets will receive one set extra as a premium.
Thoroughly reliable agents wanted.
Address BROOKLYN SAD IRON CO.,
85 First St., Brooklyn, E. D. N. Y.
NOTE.—Sample can be seen at the office of this paper.

EBENSBURG
BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY STORE.

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.

Cigars and Tobaccos,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.
☞We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices then ever offered in this place.
Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored.

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the *radical cure* (without medicine) of SPERMATORRHŒA or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, IMPOTENCY, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, &c.; also, CONSUMPTION, EPILEPSY and FITS, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, etc.

☞Price, in a sealed envelope, only six cents.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.

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JOHN D. THOMAS,
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Those who have worn Boots and Shoes made at my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.
☞Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.
Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.
JOHN D. THOMAS.

CRAMPTON'S IMPERIAL SOAP
IS THE "BEST."

This soap is manufactured from pure materials, and as it contains a large percentage of Vegetable Oil, is warranted fully equal to the best imported Castile Soap, and at the same time possesses all the washing and cleansing properties of the celebrated German and French Laundry Soaps. It is therefore recommended for use in the Laundry, Kitchen, and Bath-room, and for general household purposes; also, for Printers, Painters, Engineers, and Machinists, as it will remove stains of Ink, Grease, Tar, Oil, Paint, etc., from the hands. Manufactured only by
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2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 Rutgers Place, and 33 and 35 Jefferson Street, New York.
For sale by KOONS & RUOFF, 202 N. Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, by MYERS & LLOYD, Ebensburg, and by grocers generally. [10-29.-6m.]

To Consumptives.

THE advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c. Parties wishing the prescription will please address
REV. E. A. WILSON,
194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, New York.

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar st., New York.

F. W. SHOEMAKER, *Attorney at Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on High street, east end of residence. [1-21.'76.-tf.]

EBENSBURG
HARDWARE
-AND-
HOUSE-FURNISH'G STORE
IS THE PLACE TO BUY
STOVES, HARDWARE, TINWARE,
IRON,
NAIL, GLASS, OILS, PAINTS, &c.
[6-18.] GEO. HUNTLEY, Prop'r.

FARMERS AND OTHERS, if you intend to build a house or barn, or otherwise improve your property, go to HUNTLEY for NAILS, GLASS, PAINTS, HARDWARE, &c. Money saved by buying for cash.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and examine the neatest little CHOPPING MILL ever introduced. It chops from 10 to 12 bushels of rye, corn or oats per hour. BUY ONE—IT COSTS ONLY $35.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BEST CORN FODDER AND STRAW CUTTER ever sold in this county. Their cost more than saved in one year by cutting your feed with it.

THE Best SILVER-PLATED WARE in the market at 25 per cent. less than city retail prices. Sold for cash at [6-18-'75.-tf.] HUNTLEY'S.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your HARVEST TOOLS, which he sells CHEAPER FOR CASH than they can be bought elsewhere in Ebensburg.

HUNTLEY will sell you WALL PAPER as cheap, if not cheaper, than any other dealer in Ebensburg, and trim it into the bargain without extra charge.

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HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy the BLANCHARD CHURN, the best in the world. Sold for Cash at manufacturer's prices.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best MOWING AND REAPING MACHINE made. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and save 25 per cent. by paying cash for Table Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.

CARPENTERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your TOOLS and BUILDING HARDWARE. Pay cash and save 20 per cent.

HOUSEKEEPERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and buy your Stoves and Tinware. PAY CASH AND SAVE MONEY.

FARMERS, GO TO HUNTLEY'S and get the best HORSE HAY RAKE ever introduced. CHEAP FOR CASH.

GO TO HUNTLEY FOR CLOTHES WRINGERS. He sells them at greatly reduced prices for the ready cash.

A LARGE LOT OF POCKET AND PENKNIVES very cheap for cash at HUNTLEY'S.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.
Cooking Stoves,
Heating Stoves.
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.
The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of
Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves
of the most approved designs.
☞SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.
All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all. VALLIE LUTRINGER.
Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

E. H. PLANK, M. D., respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office adjoining residence and immediately in the rear of Hon. R. J. Lloyd's drug store. Night calls can be made at the residence of Mrs. Bunn, on Crawford street, Ebensburg. [4-24.-tf.]

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office on High street, nearly opposite Blair's Hotel. Residence in Town Hall, Julian street, where night calls can be made [4-4.-tf.]

ALEXANDER TAIT, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.
Office recently occupied by M. J. Buck, M. D. in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made at Mr. Buck's residence. [10-1.'75.]

T. W. DICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in front room of T. J. Lloyd's new building, Centre street. All manner of legal business attended to satisfactorily, and collections a specialty. 10-14.-tf.]

GEO M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law*, Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street, three doors from High street. [aug.27.'73.]

J. GALLITZIN LAKE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Register and Recorder, in Court House.

A Doggish Strategy.—At one the convents in France twenty pau were served with a dinner at a certa hour every day. A dog that belong to the convent did not fail to be present at the time of this regale, to receive such of the scraps as were w and then thrown to him. The gues however, were poor and hungry, an of course they were not very wast so that their pensioner did but li more than scent the feast of which would fain have partaken.

The portions were served out person by means of a bell, and is delivered outside by means of what religious houses is called a turn machine like the section of a cask, th by turning round exhibits anything that is placed on the concave side, an does not discover the person moves it.

One day this dog, having receiv but a few scraps, remained until paupers had all gone, took the rope his mouth and rang the bell. H stratagem succeeded, and he obtain his dinner. The next day he repea it again and met with the same go fortune.

At length the cook, finding twenty one portions were served every day instead of twenty, was termined to discover the trick; an doing this he had no great diff for, lying in wait, and noticing paupers as they came for the daily portions, and seeing no other int except the dog, he began to susp the truth. His suspicions were firmed when he saw the animal with great deliberation until the ors had all gone, and then pull the b

The matter was related to the co munity and in order to reward h his ingenuity, the dog was perm to ring the bell every day for his di ner, upon which some broken vi were always afterwards served ou him.

◆

A Brief History of the Us Window Glass.—Glass was fi moulded instead of blown. With the fourth century were the first t anything of it and then it was c casually mentioned—as "the soul objects through the eyes of the bo as through a window furnished w glass." When the openings fo mitting light first began to be c with *something*, waxed linen or paper was in common use, whil the dwelling of the royal and patrician, a very thin shell was u in small quantities, and also a certa "white stone formed from lam talc, such as is still found in houses of the peasantry of Russia

It has long been a mooted que whether glass was in use in an Rome for windows, but by late coveries in the ruins of Pompeii evident that there was window g but that it was moulded instead blown.

Glass-blowing was known in Fra as early as the thirteenth century, yet so rude was the art that for hundred years after it was rarely even in royal palaces. When Duchess of Berry retired to the cha of Montpensier special mention is m of the waxed linen in her windows Even at the end of the eighteenth tury there were men in the provin cities of France who followed the fession of *chassissers*—that is profession of pasting oiled pape window sash.

Parchment and horn have also used to admit light. In Japan n transparent paper nearly like silk is in use. It seems difficult lieve that what seems now so indis sible to our comfort, was until a time since a great luxury.

◆

Red Pepper and Poultry.— virtues of red pepper in raising p are set forth in this wise by Farmer," in a recent number of Woonsocket *Patriot:*

"I do not know if other persons raise poultry and pet birds are so dependent as I am on red pepper I have found so much benefit from use in my poultry yards and b cages, that it may not be amiss to the attention of others to its properties. I do not speak of the ticle that is sold in the drug store and sometimes not remarkably fre but of the capsicum that grows in gardens. I have tried all the diffe varieties, and the most pungent efficacious is the small kind mo known by the name of 'bird's pepp The plant in itself is a beautiful ob It grows about two feet high, and autumn its bright little scarlet be look like coral beads, peeping under the dark green foliage. In one plant in a pot forms a very pr ornament for a flower stand. T seeds possess a stimulating and re ing property, and I find that two three given to a newly-hatched chick especially if they are weakly, hav most happy effect. If a hen lo feeble after moulting, six of these b ries or pods, given daily in some c meal and sweet milk, improve h wonderfully. Last summer two of canaries began to droop. Every d I gave them each one seed of 'bird's pepper,' and in less than a w they were quite well. The same r edy is invaluable for mocking bird

◆

A lady says: I would like to your readers how I have kept house-plants thro' the coldest nig so far this winter: I set them on table in the center of the room, dr the curtains at the windows, leave lamp burning in the middle of the ro and find my plants all right in morning. Cost, one cent per night

◆

A sure cure for pain in a holl tooth is a mixture of powdered al and common salt, applied with a b of cotton wool. A sensation of ness follows the application, which the pain gradually subsides